

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Campau, Jos., Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Jos. Campau bounded by Holbrook, Pulaski, Casmere and Lehman St. ☐ not for publication

city or town Hamtramck ☐ vicinity

state Michigan code MI county Wayne code 163 zip code 48212

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this x nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide x local

MI SHPO

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

 entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register

 determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

 other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

Jos. Campau District
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5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Private
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
80	50	buildings
1	1	sites
		structures
		objects
		Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Commerce/Trade – Business

Financial Institution

Specialty Store

Restaurant

Religion – Religious Facility

Recreation & Culture - Theater

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Commerce/Trade – Specialty Store

Restaurant

Religion – Religious Facility

Vacant/Not in Use

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Commercial Brick Style

Moderne

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete

walls: Brick

Limestone

roof: Asphalt

other: Mankato stone

Terra Cotta

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Jos. Campau Street Historic District encompasses a portion of the city's historic downtown located along a thirteen-block long section of Jos. Campau together with the first block of Caniff Street to both the east and west sides. It contains one hundred thirty-two buildings dating from 1915 to the early 1960s that range from one to four stories in height, with one and two-story buildings predominating, and from Commercial Brick and Art Deco to Mid-Century Modern in design.

Narrative Description

Jos. Campau Street runs in a north-south direction through Hamtramck, cutting the city in half as it continues into Detroit on both the north and the south ends of the city. The Jos. Campau District is bounded by Lehman Street on the east side of Jos. Campau Street, at its southern end; on its south side Lehman Street is bounded by a fast food restaurant. On the west side of Jos. Campau, the district begins at Holbrook Street, north of a large shopping plaza developed in the late 1980s. The district continues uninterrupted on the west side to its northern boundary at Pulaski Street, where there is a large vacant parcel on the north side of Pulaski Street. The northern boundary on the east side of the district is the vacant lot north of 11410 Jos. Campau (Custom Cleaners) which is located about half-way between Caniff and Casmere Streets. Also included in the district are two properties on Caniff Street – one on Caniff west of Jos. Campau at 2733 Caniff (Al-Islah Jame Masjid Mosque) and one on Caniff east of Jos. Campau at 3005 Caniff (former Bank of Hamtramck). East of the former Bank of Hamtramck building is a large municipal surface parking lot.

The Jos. Campau Street Historic District runs through a dense area of housing, developed at the same time as the commercial historic district. The housing consists of one, two and three-family homes, situated on thirty by one-hundred foot lots, in blocks set perpendicular to Jos. Campau. An alley runs behind the commercial district, the only division separating the commercial from the residential areas. Occasionally in the middle of the residential blocks stand churches, schools and sometimes small-scale factories. On the west side of Jos. Campau, between Florian and Poland Streets, and between Edwin and Yemans Streets, set behind the alleys of the commercial properties in the district, are small parking lots set perpendicular to the side streets. These small metered lots only can accommodate about six cars each. The one exception in the Jos. Campau district is the parking area behind the former Federal Department Store at 9700 Jos. Campau. Set to the east behind the block-long store is a surface parking lot, entered from either Yemans or Evaline Streets, and a low brick wall and shrubbery is at each street side of the lot. At the east end of the parking lot is a residential home.

The topography of Hamtramck is similar to that of the city of Detroit, in that it is mainly flat. There is one important fact to note about the street plan of Jos. Campau in Hamtramck, and that is the different width of the street south of Caniff and north of Caniff. South of Caniff Street, Jos. Campau is four lanes wide: two parking lanes and two driving lanes. There is no center turn lane. North of Caniff Jos. Campau widens to six lanes. There is a center turn lane, and a right turn lane for south-bound traffic turning onto west-bound Caniff Street. That is in addition to the lane of parking on each side of the street, and a lane of traffic on each side as well.

In 2000 planning began for the renovation of the streetscape on Jos. Campau. A \$2.5 million project encompassed renovation of nine blocks between Caniff and Holbrook, including the parking lot east of the former Federal store. The project completely re-paved the street and installed new aggregate sidewalks, landscaped planters, and pedestrian-scaled lights. Street trees and trash cans were part of the project as well. The project start was delayed, and it was finally completed in July of 2004. North of Caniff, the older style of streetscape exists, and the older sidewalks are wider, and cracked and broken. No trash cans, street trees, or other street furniture exists north of Caniff. Sometime in the early 1980s Mayor Kozaren installed eight flag poles along Jos. Campau north of Caniff, south of Casmere Street. When the flagpoles were installed, international flags were flown, but since that time no flags have flown for at least twenty years.

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The buildings in the Jos. Campau historic district date mainly from 1915-1925. They were constructed mostly as one and two-story buildings, set directly on the sidewalk, and filling the property line to the alley. Most of the historic buildings are a standard size of 30' x 100' although some businesses purchased two lots to construct a bigger building, and others constructed a larger complex as a retail block. There are other exceptions, a larger building such as the four-and-a-half-story former furniture building at 10201 Jos. Campau, which is a landmark in the middle of the district. The buildings in the Jos. Campau district form a continuous street wall with very few demolished properties or vacant lots. An alley runs north-south along the rear property line of all of the buildings. The Jos. Campau district is occupied with various types of businesses ranging from record stores to clothing shops to ethnic grocery stores and specialty shops.

The district's oldest buildings date from *circa* 1915, are of brick construction, and are found in scattered locations along Jos. Campau throughout the entire district. The former Liberty State Bank Building at 9539 Jos. Campau is one of the buildings of 1915 where an exact date and architect are known. It is a two-story Commercial Brick building that retains some of the most elaborate architectural detailing on Jos. Campau including a cartouche topped by an eagle at the roofline. Another building, dated 1918, is the former Tyszka Savings Bank Building at 11401 Jos. Campau. It is a one-story yellow Commercial Brick building that also retains a crest in the center of the parapet that contains the initials BF. These early commercial properties are now part of the continuous streetwall of Jos. Campau.

Later Commercial Brick Buildings include such long commercial structures as the Sosensky Block at 11647-11667 Jos. Campau. This red brick two-story structure houses several commercial storefronts on the first floor and rental apartments above. Other blocks include the T. T. Dysarz Building at the southeast corner of Jos. Campau and Caniff (10316 Jos. Campau). This prominent corner property was developed to have a major retailer set to occupy the corner space, and other retailers in the storefronts on both streets. The upper floors in the property were originally used as office space. Just south of the T. T. Dysarz Building was another block-long property which occupies a corner at Trowbridge Street (10300 Jos. Campau). It is constructed of light yellow brick with cast stone details. Apartments occupy the second story. This property did not have a name, but the letters "MA" appear in crests at the top of the building in several places.

Anchoring the southern blocks of the district are several banks. At Holbrook and Jos. Campau (9252) is the former People's State Bank, a 1922 two-and-a-half-story structure renovated in the 1960s with a cast concrete, granite, and glass façade that reflected the new image of bank architecture of the mid-century era. Directly across the street at the northwest corner of Holbrook and Jos. Campau (9301) is the former Merchants & Mechanics Bank (1927) which retains its original granite and limestone Classical Revival exterior. Two fluted Ionic columns stand at each side of the entrance doors of the bank. The façade contains the cornice, frieze and attic story of a classical building. At the intersection of Jos. Campau and Caniff are two more banks. The former State Bank of America (1927) was constructed more cheaply than the Merchants & Mechanics Bank and had a grey painted concrete exterior that included fluted Ionic columns flanking the corner-facing entrance. Some of the building's classical details have been obscured over time and the bank now serves as a Chinese takeout restaurant today. The last and most elaborate bank at 11300 Jos. Campau (northeast corner of Caniff) is the former Bank of Hamtramck (1928), a two-story building faced with orange-buff Mankato stone. The entrance on Jos. Campau is marked by a deeply arched portal with recessed rope molded columns. Relief carvings of griffins, buffalo and dragons surround the arch over the door. A two-sided stainless-steel clock from the mid-century era was added to the corner of the bank, and addresses the intersection of Jos. Campau and Caniff.

Other significant buildings include the Art Moderne Federal Department Store (1939), the largest building on Jos. Campau, a two-story steel frame, brick building faced with light blue and green porcelain enamelled steel tiles. The building has very few windows, with the exception of display windows, and takes up almost the entire block. Unfortunately it has been vacant since 2007. One of the most distinctive buildings in the district is the Al-Islah Jame Masid Mosque at 2733 Caniff (1936). It is Art Deco in style, and faced with the same orange-buff Minnesota Mankato stone that is on the former Bank of Hamtramck building. The two-story rectangular building is unusual in that the entrance is set back from the street, and raised by three stairs up to a short porch. An Art Deco zigzag detail is at the transom of the doorway. A yellow brick curved two-story addition is to the east of the original structure. The Hamtramck Post Office at 2933 Caniff (1935) is another building with Art Deco design influences, although its brick piers and narrow windows and copper canopied entrance also fit within a simplified Classical Revival idiom. Also significant to the Hamtramck Post Office are the three murals in the lobby by Schomer Lichtner (1905-2006) installed in 1940.

One of the distinctive features of the Jos. Campau district is a pocket park created in 1982. It is known as Pope Park, and was created at the site of a former business at the corner of Jos. Campau and Belmont Streets. The park is just 30' wide x 100' deep. A ten-foot bronze statue of Pope John Paul II designed by sculptor Ferenc Varga (1906-1989) stands on a pedestal designed by Detroit area artist Bruno Nowicki (1908-2008). A large mural in the park was executed by

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Hamtramck artist Dennis Orlowski (b.1944). A black wrought iron fence surrounds the park on two sides, and various planters, composite benches and two chess-board tables sit in the park.

INVENTORY

Caniff Street

Property Name: Al-Islah Jame Masid Mosque

Address: 2733 Caniff

Year Built: 1936, an addition in 1949

Status: Contributing

Description: Two-story steel-frame Art Deco commercial building now serving as a mosque. Faced with Minnesota Mankato stone and yellow brick. Flat roof. The eastern-facing windows are square-shaped and filled with glass block surrounding a clear center square window. The southern-facing windows are new vinyl divided windows. An addition to the east of the original structure is constructed of yellow brick – it added a second-story porch and additional first floor space. The front entrance is recessed well back from the façade, allowing for three concrete stairs to step up to the new aluminum and glass door. Art Deco zig-zag detail is at the transom of the front doorway. At the cornice line is cast stone fluting. At the front corner of the building is a back-lit stainless-steel sign which now reads “Al-Islah Jame Masid.” On the roof is a speaker installed for the broadcast of the “Call to Prayer” five times a day. A wooden handicap entrance ramp extends from the sidewalk to the front door. A green squared awning is over the entrance door.

History: Dr. Mitchell W. Jabczynski Sr. began practicing in Hamtramck in 1923. He was a graduate of the Missouri Chiropractic College, a World War I veteran with foreign service in France and England, and a member of the National Chiropractic Association. He was also the vice president of the Michigan Chiropractic Foundation. He constructed his offices at 2733 Caniff in 1936 and remodeled them in 1949 to add a section of rooms, plus a large x-ray room. Dr. Jabczynski practiced in his office with an associate: Dr. Henry Lech, and Dr. Jabczynski’s son – Dr. Mitchell Jabczynski Jr. Both the Jabczynskis were avid hydroplane boat racers.¹ During the mid-1990’s the building was sold to a couple who used it as a stained glass studio. They sold it to the “Al-Islah Jame Masid” mosque about ten years later. The mosque has made changes to the interior but not the exterior of the building.

2933 Caniff and Mitchell Street; Property Name: Hamtramck Post Office

Year Built: 1935

Status: Contributing

Architect: Julius Boenisch

Description: One-story irregularly-shaped Post Office building located at the northwest corner of Caniff and Mitchell Streets. The building is faced with orange and yellow brick over structural steel. Brick piers, representing columns, line the front of the structure. Narrow windows separate the piers. The original windows have been replaced with divided pane vinyl windows. Cast stone fluted cornice details cap each pier and the corner sections. Between the piers at the roofline, above the windows, are grey slate decorative panels. The slate panels are in sections of three over three, and held together by decorative anchors. The front entrance is centered in the front façade, and recessed behind graduating brick supports. A copper canopy with a brass lantern overhangs the entrance. Above the front entrance are the words “UNITED STATES POST OFFICE.” A flag pole is on the front lawn area to the west of the entrance. A cornerstone at the southeast corner of the structure names the architects of the building and year of dedication. Art Deco style post offices of this period were referred to as being designed in a style called “Starved Classicism” by the Postal Services Federal Preservation Officer John Sorenson.²

History: The Hamtramck Branch Post Office began as an independent Post Office and continued as such until the year 1901. The nearest village at that time was located at the corner of Mt. Elliot and Nevada Streets, and was known as Kraft. However, on December 5, 1901, the village council changed the name to Hamtramck. From approximately that time until February 15, 1915, Hamtramck was served by rural free delivery routes operated out of the Highland Park and North

¹ “Jabczynski Clinic – Doctors are Boat Fans,” *The Citizen*, September 7, 1959.

² Bruns, James H., *Great American Post Offices*, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, Preservation Press, 1998, pp. 94.

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Detroit post offices. On February 15, 1915, a Hamtramck branch opened at 8578 Jos. Campau at the corner of what is now Dan Ave. Robert Gallagher was the first superintendent, and Gallagher Street in Hamtramck is named after him.³ On November 27, 1928, the Hamtramck Common Council petitioned officials in Washington D. C. for a larger facility to handle the ever increasing volume of mail. Congress and the post office officials recognized the need, and a new and larger office was agreed upon.

A wood-frame shoe repair shop and two other wood-frame structures were demolished in 1935 to make room for the Hamtramck Post Office, which was built at a cost of \$79,500. The new building was dedicated in May, 1936. At the dedication the mayor of Hamtramck spoke, as well as Congressman George Sadowski, and Paul D. Page Jr., assistant solicitor of the Post Office Department. A large photo of President Roosevelt was on display behind the podium, and a band played for the crowd of hundreds.

The design was overseen by the Supervising Architect of the Department of Treasury, Louis A. Simon (1867-1958), and Julius Boenisch was the architect. Both have their names inscribed on the cornerstone. Also on the cornerstone are listed James Farley, Postmaster General, Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, and Neal A. Melick, Supervising Engineer. The interior features Art Deco-style grill work and three murals by Milwaukee artist Schomer Lichtner (1905-2006), done under the auspices of the United States Treasury Section of Fine Arts and installed in 1940.⁴ In 1962, the flag staff was removed from the roof of the building, and a new flag pole was dedicated on the lawn at the southwest side of the property.⁵

3005-3011 Caniff at Mitchell; Property Name: former Bank of Hamtramck

Year Built: 1923

Status: Contributing

Description: Two-story Commercial Brick building with a one-story addition on the north (rear) side of the property. Located at the northeast corner of Caniff and Mitchell Streets. Brick and steel frame construction with a flat roof. The building's two distinct levels are distinguished by different brick patterns, as well as different window arrangements. A string course of header bricks and cast stone divides the first and second floors. The Caniff façade's ten upper-story windows are grouped between the building's brick piers. The Mitchell Street second-story façade contains nine windows. The windows have all been replaced on this building: the second-story windows are double-hung windows, and the first floor windows were replaced with narrow vertical windows. At the eastern corner of the property there are large plate-glass windows that begin at a three foot level. The first floor storefront entrances were renovated with new glass and steel frame doors and sidelight windows. A flag pole is on the roof. The cornice is intact, and there are brick piers at the western, middle, and at what was once the former Bank of Hamtramck entrance of the building. There is basketweave brickwork on the second story underneath the cornice. Cast stone detailing was used above the windows as a string course and lintels across the building. There is a cast stone detail on the roofline raised above the building's former entrance. The first floor was painted light brown, the second story painted beige, and the cornice painted dark green in 2004.

History: This building was constructed for the Bank of Hamtramck, which was founded on November 24, 1923. This was the city's 19th bank. The Bank of Hamtramck changed its name to Bank of Commerce in 1946, and moved from this building to their new building at the northeast corner of Caniff and Jos. Campau. Many renovations were made after the bank left the building. It originally had an entrance at the southwest corner of the building. The addition to the property that extends to the north is depicted in 1920's photos of the bank building. The second floor held a dentist office in the 1920's. This building was the office of architect Stephen J. Stachowiak in 1938 while he worked on such projects as a Dearborn, Michigan retail and office building, a veterans' home and a 50-bed hospital.⁶

Jos. Campau – East side properties

9222 Jos. Campau at Lehman; Property Name: Gazaly Professional Office Building

Year Built: circa 1915-1925

Status: Contributing

Description: Two-story brick and steel-frame commercial building that takes up half the block of Jos. Campau at Lehman. This Commercial Brick building used yellow, brown and orange brick pattern work set in a running bond as well as headers. Cast stone piers at the corners of the building have Doric order details, while at the top of the second story, a

³ "Butcher Shop First Post Office in Town," *The Citizen*, September 7, 1959.

⁴ Hall, Michael, "Detroit's New Deal Art Revisited," *TR8T 1.2*, Detroit, pp. 39.

⁵ "Dedicate Post Office Flag Pole," *The Citizen*, April 26, 1962.

⁶ *Michigan Society of Architects*, Architects Reports, Stephen J. Stachowiak, 3005 Caniff, June 14, 1938.

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frieze runs at the top of the building with fretwork and egg and dart patterned cast stone detail. Large clasps hold the frieze to the cast stone pilasters that divide the building into three main storefronts. There are three rectangular cast stone plaques of swags on the building at the parapet wall.

At some point a short pent roof was put over the first floor storefronts. The second-story windows have been replaced, but are still double hung windows. There are new windows in the first floor retail spaces, and the central storefront, the former funeral home entrance, has a broken pediment over the entrance door. There are two entrances to the upper floor apartments on the Jos. Campau façade, on each side of the central entrance.

History: Grajewski Dry Goods Store was located at the corner of Lehman and Jos. Campau from April 1, 1911 until it closed. In 1961, the store was honored for its Golden Anniversary by Mayor Albert J. Zak who declared the day to be "Grajewski Day" in Hamtramck. The wood frame building was replaced with brick in 1923, and even in 1961, it was still selling quilts, comforters, infants wear, ladies lingerie, and men's underwear, dress shirts and ties. Founder Michael J. Grajewski passed away in 1955, but his family carried on the business. Son Michael J. Grajewski Jr. went on to serve as Hamtramck's City Clerk in the 1920's and then as its State Representative in Lansing. Jos. Campau and Lehman was the location of the Schultz Drugs store owned and operated by Harold Schultz for 25 years. No. 9244 Jos. Campau was the location of Frank Jaworski Sausage. This Polish butcher shop was established in 1918. The business lasted at this location through at least 1965, and was known as the second most popular sausage maker in Hamtramck.

No. 9222 Jos. Campau has been the site of a funeral home for decades. In 1927 and for the next twenty years, it was the location of Stanley J. Pacholek, undertaker and funeral home. It served as the Leo J. Miller funeral home for over forty years: from at least 1959 to 1999. One undated advertisement stated the Leo J. Miller funeral home was "newly enlarged and modernized" and contained three chapels with organ music.⁷ Leo J. Miller was married to Stella Grajewski, daughter of the family that founded the Grajewski Dry Goods business.

9230 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Metropolitan Medical Center

Year Built: circa 1915-1925

Status: Non-contributing

Description: Two-story building that was re-constructed for a medical office. The first floor is faced in light red brick, while the second-story is faced in "Dry-vit" – a compressed Styrofoam material. This rectangular-shaped building has an entrance to the second story at the northern end of the building. The entrance to the first floor medical offices is located just south of the second-story entrance. The medical office entrance has a round arch over the doorway. The signage for the medical center hangs over the entrance door. There are three narrow-single pane windows with an arch window set above them adjacent at the southern side of the storefront. An arch is constructed in the brick storefront above the windows. A pediment projects over the window area of the storefront. The second-story is punctured by two windows openings that contain two single pane windows. The roofline has a projecting cornice. The roof is flat.

History: In 1927 this was the site of Joseph Lewicki real estate.

9252 Jos. Campau at Holbrook; Property Name: People's State Bank

Year Built: 1922 with renovations in 1934, 1954, 1967 and 1969

Status: Contributing

Description: A renovation in 1953/54 completely changed the appearance of the building and converted it to a modernist design. Two-story commercial bank building faced with cast concrete panels and dark glass two-story windows. The building's base is polished brown granite which rises approximately five feet from the ground. Above the granite are cast concrete panels and narrow vertical piers which run at the edge of each window and rise above the window height and below the window into the black granite. The Jos. Campau façade has an offset main entrance through two glass and metal double entrance doors. The address is painted on a transom window above the doors. A horizontal slab marks the entrance over the door. The windows are divided between the first and second story by a black glass panel set within two metal strips at the window.

On the Holbrook façade, the windows are in a completely different arrangement. There are four large windows set with three narrow alternating window arrangements. Above the windows are narrow vertical strips of raised concrete running the same width as the windows. The vertical strips rise above the roofline. At the corner of the building are scars from previous bank signage. The current bank signage is at the roofline of the bank. The eastern and southern facades of the building are finished in brick and concrete block and painted white. A two and-a-half-story addition occurred at some point in the southeastern corner of the property. There is an entrance door in the alley side (western façade) of the addition, and four windows puncture the addition wall. One bay of cast concrete and vertical windows wraps around the building on the

⁷ Leo J. Miller Funeral Home, Hamtramck Historic Commission files.

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southern façade. There are two second floor windows on the southern façade. The drive-through banking facility is located adjacent to the building and into the parking lot. The roof is flat.

History: On this site in 1922 the First National Bank of Hamtramck built its headquarters building. As banks were merged and changed names, this one did as well. In 1930 it merged with the People's State Bank and other banks. People's State Bank was chartered as the Hamtramck State Bank on February 11, 1909. As the village of Hamtramck grew in those days, the bank moved to different locations, growing with the community. During the 1920's People's State Bank settled into a location on the southwest corner of Jos. Campau and Holbrook, and conducted business there until the early 1930's. In June of 1930 four other banks were consolidated with the bank, which also resulted in a new name – the People's Wayne County Bank of Hamtramck. The bank, even during the time of the depression, had a reputation for conservative management and strong customer support. The depression was devastating to the local population, with many losing their life savings due to bank closings, and their homes to foreclosure. People's Wayne County Bank of Hamtramck, in an effort to stem off a closing, suspended interest payments on accounts. In 1933 the bank holiday was declared, and a receiver appointed to oversee the bank. It closed in February of that year. In 1934 the bank was licensed to reopen, and did so under the name of Peoples State Bank.

The office was moved into the building of one of the previous banks (First National Bank of Hamtramck) at 9252 Jos. Campau, which became its permanent location where the main office remained for the rest of its existence. It was long known as "The Bank with the Chime Clock," for its distinctive outdoor clock.

The bank was most noted during the late 1930's for being the only surviving bank in Hamtramck to pay off the depositors that were unpaid at the time of closing – in a combination of cash and bank stock. With the end of the Great Depression, the bank enjoyed steady growth and reflected the times during the 40's and 50's. Peoples State Bank was known as a local leader in providing deposit and mortgage servicing as well as basic business services. Peoples State Bank opened its first branch office in 1992. The next five years would see construction and acquisition of four more offices, resulting in a total of six by 1997. In 1998, a merger with Madison National Bank doubled the size of the institution to 12 offices. Peoples State Bank celebrated its 100th Anniversary in 2009.

Sadly, Peoples State Bank did not last much longer than its 100th year. In the bank closures of recent times, People's State Bank failed when a large number of loans defaulted and its assets were purchased first by First Michigan Bank and then by Talmer Bank in 2010.

9300 Jos. Campau; Property Name: CVS Pharmacy

Year Built: 1992

Status: Non-contributing

Description: Homogenous chain store architecture built for the Arbor Drug Store brand. This one-story, rectangular-shaped building has its angled main entrance on the northwest corner on the Jos. Campau side of the property, cutting a corner off the rectangular-shaped building. The building is faced with grey and off-white-colored tiles from the ground to rising eight feet above, as well as at the roofline. Below the roofline are panels of compressed-styrofoam material. The Jos. Campau façade is punctured by a strip of five single-pane windows that are covered by a long vinyl awning. The windows are filled with paper signage at all times. Electronic signage for the store is hung on three sides of the property.

History: This was the site of the Jos. Campau-Holbrook Building – one of the most beautiful and one of the most controversial structures in Hamtramck. Construction of the building began in 1928, but it remained incomplete for more than a decade, a victim of the great Depression. It was originally known as the Von Kozlow building. It was a three story building, sheathed in white glazed terra cotta and included a miniature Statue of Liberty tucked in the wall high above Holbrook. It was labeled an eyesore because it was unfinished, and the building's owner and the city battled over its appearance in court before it was finally finished in the 1930's. It housed a variety of offices such as "Household Finance Loans" and a Cunningham's Drug Store occupied the prominent corner space that included a soda fountain. Finally a Big Boy restaurant moved into the Jos. Campau retail space, until 1992, when it burned and the entire building was demolished. An Arbor Drug Store was constructed soon afterwards that same year, and remains today as a CVS Pharmacy.

9336 Jos. Campau; Property Name: D&D Fashions

Year Built: circa 1915-1925

Status: Contributing

Description: Two-story Commercial Brick building of steel frame construction with flat roof. This building is a typical Commercial Brick style building that is characteristic of this style in the Jos. Campau district. The wall plane is essentially flat, but features elegant raised brick detailing at the roofline forming a zig-zag pattern. At the roofline is a low raised section of parapet on each end, broader and taller in the center. Two windows on the second floor for a residential space

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are newer two-over-two windows. New vinyl awnings are located over each group of triple windows and over the first floor storefront windows and entrance door. The bricks of the entire store have been painted beige. A vinyl bubble canopy runs the length of the first floor of the property. The entrance to the residential spaces is located at the southern end of the façade. At the eastern side of the property, the commercial space extends to the alley (eastern) side of the property, but the residential second story space only extended two thirds of the property length.

History: It is possible this building was built for the John Bright Shoe Company in 1927. Ray Jewelry Company was located in the building in 1938. Ray Jewelry Company sold nationally known watch brands such as Elgin, Hamilton, Bulova, and Benrus. The company also had a location in downtown Detroit on Griswold Street. Later, this building held Denis Studio, a "specialist in colored photography" in the 1940's. D&D Fashions has been located at this site since the 1980's, when the store owners purchased the building. D&D Fashions sells women's clothing and shoes. Prior to the store on this site, the owners had a property on the opposite side of Jos. Campau south of Holbrook. That business was called "General Work Clothing" and for 33 years they sold men's factory clothing at that location. (Next door at 9324 Jos. Campau held the Ableman Book Shop – a vintage and antique book store that was a destination for collectors. It was active in the 1960's and 70's. It was demolished to create the Arbor Drug Store parking lot in the 1990's.)

9338 Jos. Campau; Property Name: ATN Fashions

Year Built: circa 1915-1925

Status: Non-contributing

Description: One and-a-half-story building that has been renovated many times. Rectangular in shape, it has porcelain enamel steel panels outlining the storefront today. The porcelain enamel panels on the south side of the property retain their original kelly green color; white panels have been used on the space above the storefront on the upper half of the building. The storefront area has been rebuilt with new brown aluminum metal windows and an entrance door at the north side of the property. The entrance is offset at an angle, receding from the sidewalk. Signage over the second story reads ATN Fashions, although the store has been empty for several years.

History: It is possible that this building was constructed for the Samuel Pensler dry goods business in 1927.

9340 Jos. Campau

Year Built: circa 1935-1945

Status: Non-contributing

Description: This one-and-a-half-story building is rectangular in shape. The Moderne style of the building is expressed in the use of porcelain enameled steel panels. Porcelain enameled steel panels face the upper story and a taller center section of the roofline. The panels surrounding the windows and doorway have been painted light brown. The glass and aluminum entrance door is at the north end of the storefront, and vertical display windows run along the façade. The windows are also set in aluminum. A brick bulkhead has been painted light blue. The building has a flat roof.

History: In 1935 9340 Jos. Campau had a store called Green's Style Center selling large sized-women's clothing.

9350, 9400 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Fashion Town

Year Built: circa 1970-1980

Status: Non-contributing

Description: This single-story, rectangular-shaped commercial building's storefront has been completely re-built in recent times. One thing this storefront retained from the previous storefront design was the inset, recessed entrance. Tan and brown brickwork was used on the façade of this property, and a wide band of brown vertical header bricks was used to create a band over the doorway for signage. At the roofline, a rusted teal blue band of metal coping remains from a previous retail operation. The storefront windows are large arched openings, and even the doorway is set beneath an arch. Two windows near the entrance door are in the shape of elongated ovals. The store is currently vacant.

History: In 1935 9352 Jos. Campau held a store called Shilman Silk Shop selling yard goods – silk remnants, flannels and cottons.

9404 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Up To Date Fashion

Year Built: circa 1915-1925

Status: Contributing

Description: One-story Commercial Brick and steel frame rectangular-shaped building faced with concrete manufactured stone. The wall plane is essentially flat, although it is given texture by the stonework which runs in horizontal layers. The stonework has been painted white. The original storefront has been replaced with brown metal

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display windows and a glass door is at the south side of the structure. The stonework facing is also used at the bulkhead of the storefront. A yellow vinyl bubble canopy runs the length of the property. The building has a flat roof.

History: 9404 Jos. Campau was home to Wilson Shoes in 1974–88. The store specialized in narrow and wide sized shoes. Up To Date Fashion has been located in this building since 1990.

9410 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Paris

Year Built: circa 1925-1930

Status: Non-contributing

Description: Two-story brick commercial building, flat-roofed. Has been completely re-faced with brown brick and new windows. The roofline follows the historic roofline and even differentiates the color of an original plaque at the cornice, but the brick and materials all have changed.

History: Joseph F. Pieper was born on a farm in Wayne, Michigan in 1893. In 1916 he opened a bicycle shop at 9410 Jos. Campau. In 1918 he went to serve his country as a truck mechanic in World War I while his brother Frank Pieper looked after the store. After he returned from the war he married Martha Bejma. They had three children: Edward, Joseph, and Loretta. They lived in the rear of the store. In 1922 he added a hardware line to the bicycle shop.⁸ It is not known when the bicycle shop closed.

Paris Clothing has been located at 9410 Jos. Campau for decades. In February 1935 the building received a new storefront with a recessed entranceway.⁹ The new storefront for Paris was installed in the late-1990s.

9414, 9416 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Anisa's Shoes, Elegance by Anisa

Year Built: circa 1915-1925

Status: Contributing

Description: One-story commercial building with two storefronts. Each of the two storefronts has an inset entrance that is likely original. The storefronts retain a surrounding of porcelain enameled steel tiles at the bulkhead and above the storefronts. The tiles have since been painted beige. At the roofline, grey rusticated manufactured stone alternates with grey blocks in a running bond pattern. This gives a rather castellated appearance to the structure, in addition to four raised areas of coping, resembling small capitals at the roofline. A bubble canopy is over the northern storefront. The building has a flat roof.

History: May have been built in 1922 for Alfred Rogoff hardware at 9416 Jos. Campau and Selman Bros. Shoes at 9414.¹⁰ In 1933 the tenant of 9414 Jos. Campau was Bernard Shiller – a dress manufacturer. The tenant of 9416 Jos. Campau was Zal Raimi, retailer of radios.

9420 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Port Bar

Year Built: circa 1920-1930

Status: Non-contributing

Description: One-story flat-roofed commercial building that has been renovated with aluminum siding to create a shallow and very tall aluminum pent roof. The base of the building was renovated with brick, and the window to the north was filled with glass block. The entrance to the bar is at the southern end of the building. Two original building details remain intact and unpainted at each end of the roofline of the property. Otherwise the brick has been painted, altered or covered.

History: 9427 Jos. Campau was the site of Barney's & Seltzer, a men's clothing store located on the west side of Jos. Campau, in 1938. Their slogan was "For your next suit, overcoat or topcoat."

At 9422 – 24 was the Raab Brothers tailors shop.

At 9428 was the location of Roy Logan Inc., a shoe seller.

9430, 9440, 9446 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Angeles, U. S. Fashions,

Year Built: circa 1915-1930

Status: Non-contributing

Description: Several one-story commercial buildings were combined into this continuous-looking store. The original stores at this site have been vastly renovated from their original appearance. Today they are completely modernized with plain white metal panels covering the attics. New glass and aluminum storefronts replaced the originals. Red brick piers are the only clues to delineate the original stores on the site. Red tiles line the bulkhead of the storefronts.

⁸ Piper, Joseph, email communication with the Hamtramck Historical Commission, January 17, 2012.

⁹ Hamtramck Historic Commission files.

¹⁰ *Polk City Directory*, 1922-23.

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History: In 1941 the store at this site housed Dave Stober clothes, one of Hamtramck's most well-known clothing stores. Stober later moved to new quarters farther up Jos. Campau and remained in business until the 1970's. His store, flanked by more fashion shops, helped cement Jos. Campau's image as a destination for shopping for fine clothes.¹¹ The building has been occupied by several businesses since then.

9436 Jos. Campau was the location of Jacob Glazer, a men's furnishing's retailer, in 1933.

9438-9440 Jos. Campau was the site of the first F. W. Woolworth's 5 and 10 cent store in Hamtramck beginning in 1922. Other retailers who were in the building here in the early 1940's included Children's Fashion Shops and United Millinery (9430).

Developer Henry Velleman renovated these properties into one structure after purchasing them in 1993.

9450 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Day's Fashions

Year Built: 1922

Status: Contributing

Description: Two-story brick and structural-steel commercial building. Porcelain enameled steel panels are the backdrop of the second story for the neon signage in script lettering. The first floor has a recessed entrance and display window cases that project to the sidewalk. A bubble canopy runs the length of the first floor displaying the store's name, phone number and address.

History: The original retailer who constructed this building was S. & S. Co. - a woman's clothing store "dealing in ladies cloaks, suits, dresses, and millinery. The store occupies two floors, 30 by 105 feet in size." ¹² This was according to a short article in the Hamtramck News in 1922. Later, Krohngold's opened here - a women's shoe store (1933). This is an example of a Jewish owned business operating in Hamtramck. The store "Day's" first opened on February 13, 1942. It featured very exclusive high fashion women's sports dresses, coats, and evening wear. The store continues in operation here using the same name and signage.

9504 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Lot Stores

Year Built: circa 1990-2000

Status: Non-contributing

Description: One-story rectangular-shaped red brick commercial building with a raised central portion that has a decorative star inlaid in the center of the façade wall. Cast stone coping at the parapet runs the length of the two sides. The first floor has been recently updated with new aluminum windows and doors. This renovation also changed the bulkhead to new large brown block on the northern half and off-white tile on the southern half. The building has a flat roof.

History: 9500 Jos. Campau was home to Hauger's \$9.99 men's clothing store during the 1920's. Later, in the mid 1930's, at 9500 Jos. Campau a store called Wilson's advertised in the local newspaper that it was "Where Smart Women Shop" and it carried bags and a "smart sling pump in suede or patent - high or Cuban heel."

9520, 9528 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Hip Manic Sportswear (Grant Building)

Year Built: circa 1915-1925

Status: Contributing

Description: Two-story red brick commercial building with a flat roof. It has a cast stone center plaque that states "Grant Building." There is a cast stone cornice below the parapet wall. Five second-floor front windows were filled in with red brick at some point, and in place of them are three very small double-hung windows. The first floor storefront has been renovated with red brick replacement storefront and aluminum windows and doors. The center entrance is recessed. There are two separate storefronts today.

History: The building housed the W. T. Grant Department Store, a large discount department store offering a wide selection of household items and clothing. It was a destination shopping location for many years. The chain closed its retail stores in 1975.

Corporate History: In 1906 the first "W. T. Grant Co. 25 Cent Store" opened in Lynn, Massachusetts. Modest profit, coupled with a fast turnover of inventory, caused the stores to grow to almost \$100 million a year in sales by 1936, the same year that William Thomas Grant started the W. T. Grant Foundation. By the time Mr. Grant died in 1972, at age 96, his nationwide empire of W. T. Grant Stores had grown to almost 1,200.¹³

Grant's stores were slower than the Kresge stores to adapt to the growth of the suburb and the change in shopping habits that this entailed. The attempt to correct this was belated; in the 1960s and early 1970s, the company built many larger

¹¹ Kowalski, Greg, *Hamtramck the World War II Years*, Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, SC, 2007, pg. 12.

¹² "Opening of Big Store Schedule for Saturday," *Hamtramck News*, March 24, 1922, pg. 3.

¹³ http://www.wtgrantfdn.org/about_us/foundation_history

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stores (later known as Grant City). The chain's demise in 1975 was in part due to a failure to adapt to changing times but was probably considerably accelerated by management's refusal until it was too late to eliminate the shareholder dividend. A last-gasp tactic to stay in business involved requiring each Grant's clerk and cashier unfailingly to offer a Grant's credit card application to customers in order to boost sales in the stores.

For twenty-five years at 9528 Jos. Campau, the Professional Barber School was located on the second story of this building. It was founded by Gene Jamieson on July 1, 1961. He and his instructors taught hundreds of students the art of hair cutting, shaving, product information and barber shop management. The Professional Barber School closed in July, 1986.

9528 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Mid Town Mens Wear

Year Built: circa 1940-1950

Status: Contributing

Description: One-story commercial building divided between its storefront and a cream-colored upper façade. Two signs are on the front – one a sign over the storefront area, the other is a light green bubble canopy that runs the length of the facade. There is a recessed entrance between this building's vintage display windows. The plate glass display windows are held in place by a bulkhead of metal and black stone. The entrance door is a glass and metal door.

History: The 1922 *City Directory* lists Frank Novogradsky, furniture, at this site. In 1933 the store was occupied by Abraham Nusbaum, a dealer in floor coverings. In 1938 the building was home to New York Linoleum & Carpet Co. – wholesale and retail. It is likely that the store was renovated in the late 1950's or 1960's for a different retailer.

9532 Jos. Campau; Property Name: The Treehouse

Year Built: circa 1930-1940

Status: Non-contributing

Description: Two-story brick and steel-frame commercial building with a flat roof. It is between two other commercial buildings. The façade is divided into two halves – the top half has white vertical aluminum siding and dark metal coping at the roofline. The bottom half of the property has been renovated at the first-floor storefront level, which was reconstructed in 2003. The second-story's white vertical aluminum siding from the 1947 renovation remains in place, although the scarring of previous signage is evident.

History: In 1927 this site was occupied by Jason D. Peters, a confectioner. A few years later, in 1933, there was a different confectioner, Jacob Bardy.

This property formerly housed Deanna Drapery. This retailer constructed a dramatic two-story façade in 1947 with neon signage featuring the store name against a plain white metal backdrop. The storefront was renovated to feature a recessed entrance and display windows. In 2003 the Deanna Drapery signage was removed, and the recessed entrance and display windows were replaced for a new store.

9538 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Castle Jewelry, Q-Nails

Year Built: circa 1915-1925

Status: Non-contributing

Description: One-story building that has suffered many bad renovations. It has two separate storefronts. The parapet wall and storefront on the southern half of the property are faced with a beige stucco finish. The storefront to the north once had yellow porcelain enameled tiles surrounding the storefront, and these remain on the storefront and behind the signage. Some of the porcelain enameled tiles have been painted beige and the paint has begun to chip away.

History: The 1922 *City Directory* lists the store owner as Harry Brod, dealer in ladies' furnishings. In 1935 Elite Corset Shops, "The Shop of Quality," had a re-opening on this site. This was a shop that sold corsets, lingerie, hosiery, bags and accessories.

9542, 9544 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Game Stop (Kresge)

Year Built: circa 1920

Status: Contributing

Description: Two-story beige brick and steel frame Arts and Crafts style building with flat roof. The wall plane is comprised of running bond brick, broken by the window openings and the first floor commercial space. The second story is intact with five segmental-arch windows divided by brick and cast stone decorative piers. At the parapet of the building is a rectangular plaque which has a shadow of the name of the former department store chain "Kresge" on the plaque. The windows have been replaced with brown metal frame three-part divided windows. There is a cast stone pier at each end of the parapet wall of the building that rises above the roofline giving a capping effect to each end of the building. The first floor has been renovated and new aluminum storefront windows and doors have been installed, and the store has been

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divided into separate storefronts. There is a new beige brick area above the store fronts for the display of the retailer's signage. The pedestrian entrance to the second story is at the northern end of the building.

History: The S. S. Kresge Company opened this branch of its chain stores in the 1920's. It was a large department store, and was one of the major shopping destinations on Jos. Campau. The S. S. Kresge Company was founded by Sebastian S. Kresge in 1899 in a four-story building on Woodward Avenue in downtown Detroit. The initial store was very successful as a "5 and 10 cent" store and Kresge expanded to a second store further north on Woodward Avenue. Kresge's (as it was known) sold sewing supplies, underwear, marbles, parakeets, hankies, greeting cards, and much else. It was also popular for its lunch counter. It continued as a 5 and 10 cent store until post World War I inflation drove prices up to 15 cents and a quarter. In 1921 Kresge opened the new "green front" stores to sell items costing 25 cents to \$1.00. The growth of the Kresge chain was phenomenal. By 1925 there were 304 Kresge's stores in the U. S. and company sales were \$106 million. In 1935 the chain had 745 Kresge stores and sales of \$289 million in 1948.¹⁴ Thirty years later, in 1965 there were more than 915 stores and sales topped \$1 billion. In 1977 Kresge the multi-million dollar chain store catapulted into the multi-billion dollar mass merchandising firm called the Kmart Corporation.¹⁵ The Kresge family was well known in Detroit for their charitable donations, and in 1924 Sebastian S. Kresge established the Kresge Foundation with his own funds. The Kresge Foundation is still in existence today and supports many non-profit organizations. The second story of the building held a variety of businesses in 1941: a beauty shop, dentist, chiropractor, tailor and the Hamtramck Chamber of Commerce.

Developer Henry Velleman renovated this property after purchasing it in 1998.

9600 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Cody

Year Built: circa 1940

Status: Contributing

Description: Two-story brick and steel-frame building in the mid-century commercial style. The second story of this building does not have windows, but serves as a background for the Art Deco lettering of the store name – Cody. The background is composed of plain porcelain enameled steel tiles, and it is surrounded by fluted porcelain enameled steel tiles that give a contrasting color to outline the storefront. There is a new sign underneath the store name that says "Women Designer Church Hats." The original inset store entrance is intact. The display windows are the large plate glass floor to ceiling type.

History: In 1927 this building was the site of the Alpern-Marx Co., a dealer in ladies furnishings. In 1941 this building was the site of one of the A. S. Beck Shoe Corp.'s chain stores.

9608 Jos. Campau; Property Name: PBH Optical, Hamtramck Jewelry

Year Built: circa 1970

Status: Non-contributing.

Description: One-story steel-frame-construction commercial building with a flat roof. It has a brown painted brick storefront and brown aluminum siding above the door and windows where is the space holding the signage lettering. The windows are simply three narrow strip windows, and there is a glass and aluminum door for each storefront. Each storefront has a bubble canopy awning.

History: 9608 Jos. Campau was the site of a Kowalski delicatessen in 1941.

The first Cos-Metic Chest store, a discount pharmacist and cosmetic retailer owned by Dave Rieser, was located here in the 1950's. A second store was opened on Jos. Campau in 1962.

9610 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Baum Jewelers

Year Built: 1914

Status: Non-contributing

Description: Two-story brown brick and structural steel building. The front façade of the building is faced with brown brick in a running bond pattern with shallow brick details that outline a vertical square on the second story, and headers that detail the parapet of the building. The first and second floors have been totally rebuilt. Yet, the owner who did the renovation saved a bronze marker that stated "Baum 1914" and installed it in the center of the otherwise blank second story in a blue plaque offset by blue ceramic tiles. The building has a flat roof.

History: Baum Credit Jewelers and Optometrists sold jewelry from 1914 up into the mid-1970's. After that time this property was owned by Hauser and Greenberg Optometrists. It was purchased by developer Henry Velleman in 1994 and he renovated it at that time.

¹⁴ Thompson, Kenneth A., "5 and 10 Reaches 50," *The Detroit Free Press*, May 8, 1949.

¹⁵ Woodford, Arthur M., *Detroit: American Urban Renaissance*, Continental Heritage Inc., Tulsa, Oklahoma, 1979, pp. 233.

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9618-26 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Discount Smoker's Outlet

Year Built: circa 1915-1925

Status: Non-contributing

Description: Two-story flat-roofed Commercial Brick and steel building. The building is two storefronts wide with a central upstairs entry. Modern aluminum trim storefronts with unpainted wood surrounding the storefronts. The second story brick façade is original, although it has been painted, and new decorative details have been added. Two sets of six vertical light modern casement windows were added, one on each side of the second story façade. This building has been extensively renovated, and a projecting clay tile roof was removed. One of the few remaining elements of the original structure is a cast stone header that was over the original central doorway. A new circular compass rose detail that says "Hamtramck Michigan" is centered in a frieze below the parapet.

History: 9618 Jos. Campau was the location of Wispe Maurice Shoes - located in this building in 1927. This building once housed the Warsaw Bakery (9622), one of the numerous bakeries that were – and still are – a key component of the Jos. Campau shopping district. An early 1930's photograph also depicts a gunsmith and beauty shop on the second floor of the building and a women's clothing store named Marlene S. to the south. In 1941 the tenants were Berkey Shops, a women's clothing store (9618), a beauty shop at 9620, and Jacob Nachwalter's dry-goods store at 9626 Jos. Campau. Developer Henry Velleman renovated this building, and moved his offices there in 1994.

9630 Jos. Campau; Property Name: CD/Game Exchange

Year Built: circa 1925-1935

Status: Contributing

Description: Broad-fronted two-story brick and steel Commercial Brick building with Art Deco details. The upper façade is divided into four bays of paired double-hung windows by slightly projecting "piers" with stepped caps in the frieze. The center half of the parapet has a low gabled form. Art Deco zig-zag cast stone details are in a frieze above the windows on the second story. The original double-hung windows are in place on the second story. The brick is a light beige color. The first floor has been totally renovated with new aluminum and glass doors and windows. Today it has been divided into a smaller storefront on the southern end of the property, and a large store comprising the remaining northern end of the property. The sign on the building states that the entire square footage of the building is 6,285 sq. ft.

History: 9636 housed the Economy Remnant Shop in 1935. It advertised itself as being located between Kresge's and Neisner's. It sold curtains, drapes, bedspreads, silks, and wash goods. In 1941 the tenant was the New York Linoleum & Carpet Company. 9630 housed Cancellation Shoes in 1977. It was a local chain with one other location in Detroit.

9638 - 9650 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Mr. Alan's, Rainbow

Year Built: 1925

Status: Non-contributing

Description: Two-story commercial brick and steel-frame building, completely renovated on both the first and second stories. The first-floor renovation installed new brown aluminum and glass storefronts for two large stores. The storefronts are surrounded by orange and turquoise tiles. The second story was refaced in a compressed styrofoam material such as the commercial brand "Dryvit." The beige styrofoam material is offset with a turquoise diamond shape in the center of the building at the parapet wall, and the end cap of each building pier is emphasized with new coping.

History: The building at 9644 Jos. Campau once housed the Neisner Brothers 5 cent to \$1 Store. In 1944 this department store staffed between 75 to 80 sales girls. The Hamtramck Neisner store was the first in Michigan, built in 1925, and one of the largest – including a luncheonette counter and ladies dress department. The store had a frontage of 90 feet and covered 19,000 square feet of sales area on the first floor and basement. A portion of the second story was used for storage. Within a few years after opening, the store was remodeled to gain sales space to keep pace with the growth of Hamtramck. The Neisner 5 cent to \$1 Variety Store chain was founded by A. H. and J. M. Neisner in Rochester, New York. Originally a "5 and 10," the company later sold a full range of variety items and a junior department of clothing. The Neisner stores rose to 182 stores in the nation.

At 9642 – on the second story of the building – was the studio of Ordine H. Toliver, an African American music teacher. Beginning in 1927, he taught generations of Hamtramck students how to play musical instruments of all types. Developer Henry Velleman renovated this property after he purchased it in 1996.

9704 Jos. Campau Property Name: New York Fashions

Year Built: circa 1935

Status: Contributing

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Description: Two-story building, brick and steel-frame commercial building. The second story is faced with concrete block covered in a thin skim of cement and painted white. Glass block was used to fill in the second story windows. The first floor has an inset, recessed entrance with a column in the center of the entrance way. Full length display windows from the 1953 renovation are still intact on each side of the entrance door. Terrazzo containing the name Modern Men's Shop is still in the recessed entrance of the building. A bubble canopy runs the length of the building. The word "Discount" is between the two windows on the second story.

History: It is possible that this building was constructed for Peter J. Curtis, hat cleaner. He was the tenant in 1927. For many years the building at 9704 housed the Modern Men's Shop, which advertised "For Snappy Furnishings" – it sold Arrow brand shirts. In 1935 the store suffered a fire and had to be rebuilt. The store front in 1936 was white with square panels of structural glass block and two rectangular covered windows. The second floor was divided by a tall vertical marquee neon sign for Modern Men's Shop. On the street level there was an awning-covered recessed entrance way and display windows. In 1953 the building had another serious fire. After that fire, the renovation resulted in the installation of a large vertical marquee for Modern Men's.

9708-9718 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Lauralex Uniforms – now vacant

Year Built: circa 1935-1945

Status: Non-contributing

Description: Today's building includes three properties that were joined together and completely renovated – one is a two-story building at 9708 and the others are two single-story properties that were renovated and joined together. The buildings have a brown brick façade with glass and aluminum storefront windows and doors.

History: 9708 Jos. Campau was the site of Hamtramck Wallpaper and Hardware, Inc.'s newly improved storefront in 1935.¹⁶ They were located there at least through 1941. 9708 Jos. Campau housed Avenue I Shoes during the 1990's. 9712 Jos. Campau was the site of Cinderella Frocks in 1938. In 1941 stores in the row of properties included Samuel Selman's women's furnishing's (9712), Crosby Shoes (9716), and Jawroski Sausage Co. (9718). Cos-Metic Chest opened at 9716 Jos. Campau in 1963. Cos-Metic Chest was a discount pharmacist and cosmetics retailer. Prior to 1963 the site was occupied by a store called the Hot 'N Kold Shop.¹⁷ In the 1980's and 1990's three storefronts were combined for Lauralex, a discount medical industry clothing store. The name Lauralex was the combination of the owner's (Ralph and Dalia Garcia) children's names, Laura and Alex. They sold the property in the early 2000's. Vacant today.

9720 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Ice Diamond Pawn Shop

Year Built: 1922

Status: Contributing

Description: Two-story building that has been renovated on the first floor. This commercial building is a 1950's design that included a plain white backdrop for a dramatic sign to be placed in front. There are white porcelain enameled steel panels on the second story. The first floor storefront has been totally renovated, and includes a bubble canopy across the storefront. The building has a flat roof.

History: In 1922 the Hamtramck Music and Jewelry Shop opened with M. M. Bejnar proprietor. They sold Kimball pianos and Columbia phonographs, as well as the latest records and rolls in different languages.

9726 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Kid's City

Year Built: circa 1935

Status: Non-contributing

Description: Two-story brick and steel frame commercial building. The second story was renovated at some point with vertical aluminum siding, which has since been painted white. A new backlit sign has been placed in the center of the aluminum siding. A brown aluminum trim storefront with a double door central entry and red brick bulkhead was part of the latest renovation. The building has a flat roof.

History: 9726 Jos. Campau was once the storefront for Dr. Louis Goldberg, Optometrist & Optician – beginning in 1935 and for the next several decades.

9734- 9742 Jos. Campau at Evaline Street; Property Name: Campau Drugs, VIP Clothing

Year Built: circa 1915-1925

Status: Contributing

¹⁶ "Hardware Store Modernizes," *The Hamtramck Citizen*, June 21, 1935, p. 1.

¹⁷ "Second Cos-Metic Chest," *The Hamtramck Citizen*, November 7, 1963.

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Description: Two-story light yellow brick and steel-frame Commercial Brick building with Renaissance style cast stone detailing. A cast stone plaque beneath the cornice at the center of the Jos. Campau façade reads “Harris Bldg.” There are many decorative cast stone details on this building including a string course, plaques and coping at the parapet wall that outlines the roofline and includes scrolls and a raised central portion. The windows on the second floor are three-part vertically divided windows. The windows are outlined by double bands of cast stone, with lozenge forms at the center and diamonds at the corners above the windows. Unfortunately, the cornice on this building has been removed. The storefront to the south had a renovation that re-built the entrance, the windows, and even the brick bulkhead. The storefront to the north (Campau Drugs) has had blue porcelain enameled steel panels placed at the bulkhead and white panels above the display windows of the storefront. Bubble canopy awnings are above both storefronts. The Evaline Street façade is also faced in light yellow brick, and the first floor storefront wraps part of the way around the corner. Seven second story windows continue along the Evaline Street side of the property. A second story entrance and rear entrance to the storefront are located at the eastern end of the Evaline Street façade.

History: Previous tenants in this building in 1941 included Reel’s Shoe Store (9734), Dr. George Caldwell (9736), Lady Madison Hosiery Bar (9738), and Alexandra’s Beauty Shop (9742). Campau Drugs was previously located at 9800 Jos. Campau, and moved to this location beginning February 1st, 1942. The store previously in the location was a Walgreen’s.¹⁸ The Campau Drugs store owner was Irving Seldes, who then passed the business on to his son, Irving Seldes Jr. The store on the corner is still called Campau Drugs today.

9800 Jos. Campau at Evaline Street; Property Name: Hamtramck Dollar (Baker’s Shoes)

Year Built: circa 1915-1925

Status: Contributing

Description: Two-story brick and steel Commercial Brick building at the corner of Jos. Campau and Evaline Street. The building has a flat roof. A cast stone crest over the center of the Jos. Campau façade contains the initials BF. A decorative beltcourse was removed from the entire front façade and Evaline Street façade of the building at some point leaving an unattractive scar on the building. On the second story are original double hung one-over-one windows paired in front. On the Evaline façade the windows on the second story are original double hung one-over-one windows set singly. The first floor storefront has been renovated with brickwork outlining smaller window areas and a recessed entry. The first floor storefront renovation continues down one bay of Evaline Street. A green bubble plastic canopy wraps the building on both facades.

History: Built for the Campau Pharmacy, this building was already a landmark in Hamtramck in 1941 when the Campau Pharmacy was moving to 9742 Jos. Campau.¹⁹

This property became part of the national chain, Baker’s Shoes, in 1941 and they remodeled the store on both the Jos. Campau and Evaline façades with porcelain enamel steel tiles. The first floor was remodeled with new brickwork and large glass display windows on both facades. The porcelain enamel steel tiles were removed in 1997 after the tornado that came through Hamtramck caused extensive damage.

The Edward Beauty Shop was on the second floor of this property for many years.

9700 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Federal Department Store

Year Built: 1939

Status: Contributing

Architect: Charles N. Agree

Description: Large two-story steel frame and brick Moderne department store faced with porcelain enameled steel tiles. The property is built at the intersection with Yemans and the building’s corner at the intersection rises up three stories in height in a six-sided tower, creating a landmark. The tower has three street faces including one diagonally facing the intersection that contains the main entry. The building almost takes up the entire length of the block – it has a very long façade on Jos. Campau and is the largest commercial department store building in Hamtramck. There is a flagpole at the top of the tower. There are two large windows on the second story of the Jos. Campau façade which are filled with glass block. The first floor glass display windows allow some daylight into the building, but otherwise, it used the “windowless department store” concept and did not have windows on the building facades. The Yemans Street façade of the building has only one window on the first floor, which is filled with glass block. The alley behind the building is faced with common brick, and there are loading docks and employee entrances on the alley side of the property.

History: Detroit architect Charles N. Agree (1897-1982) designed all of the Federal Department Store buildings for the retailer during the height of their department store expansion. This window-less discount department store chain was an

¹⁸ “Campau Drugs to Move Soon,” *The Hamtramck Citizen*, January 31, 1941, pg.4.

¹⁹ “Campau Drugs to Move Soon,” *The Hamtramck Citizen*, January 31, 1941, pg. 4.

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innovation in retailing – it offered air conditioned comfort, and controlled the lighting of the displays in the store setting. Display front windows allowed the pedestrian to see new products and special promotions, and kept a street presence for the retailer. The Federal's chain (as it called itself) grew to several stores in the metropolitan Detroit area. After fifty years of retailing, all the Federal stores went out of business in the late 1980's. This property was later purchased by the "Shopper's World" chain. All of the "Shopper's World" stores closed in 2007. The building has been vacant since that time.

An earlier business on the site was Grahm's – a seller of corsets, corselettes, silk underwear, skirts, blouses, girdles and brassieres (9840).

10000-10012 Jos. Campau at Yemans Street; Property Name: Gold and Glitter (Max's Jewelry Store), G Mart Company

Year Built: 1920

Status: Contributing

Description: Two-story steel-frame commercial building with a flat roof. The property is located at the corner of Jos. Campau and Yemans Street, and has two public facades. The building has two distinct horizontal layers, the first story for storefronts, and the second story with large window openings. On the Jos. Campau façade there are rectangular large window openings and large arched window openings at each end of the property. On the Yemans Street façade, only one arched window opening, at the Jos. Campau corner, remains uncovered.

On the Jos. Campau façade there are two large round-arched windows on the second floor still retaining their original muntins and mullions. The northern arched window has had glass block fill in the window space. In the center of the second story of the Jos. Campau façade is a Classical Revival style window area containing two original windows with divided double-hung windows below two "star" windows. The other three windows on the façade are filled with glass block. There are pilasters between the windows, and a cornice above them. The façade is finished with grey compressed Styrofoam siding of the "Dryvit" brand or a similar material. On the Yemans Street façade, the grey vinyl siding wraps around the second story, and one round-arch window is half filled with glass block and half with its original wood mullions. The remainder of the structure continuing to the alley has vinyl siding on the second story. The first floor storefront has red porcelain enameled steel panels above and below the display windows. Fluted stainless steel panels sheath the support columns. A pink and white vertical and horizontal vinyl bubble canopy wraps both facades of the building today. Terrazzo marble work in the exterior recessed entrance way for G Mart still retains the name of Dave Stober – an earlier retailer who was located here for many years. The large recessed entrance way includes a mirrored column in the entrance area. This store is within the Gold & Glitter Jewelry store.

History: Max's Jewelry was founded by Max Rosenbaum on Chene Street in the Polish neighborhood of Detroit in 1913. A few years later, he opened another store at Goodson Street and Jos. Campau, and in 1934 the store was moved to Jos. Campau near Holbrook Avenue. In 1940 Max's Jewelry opened at this location – 10000 Jos. Campau at Yemans Street – where it would remain the longest. The store was a landmark, known for its tall vertical neon sign that rose from the roof. It survived fires and changing times but eventually closed in the 1980's.²⁰ The property currently houses a jewelry store called "Gold & Glitter," yet there is also a sign on the second story that still lists "Max's Jewelry." The building's second story was wrapped with a decorative grill covering the façade for many years. It was damaged in a tornado in 1997, and was then removed, and the original windows and second story façade renovated that year.

The storefront to the north was the second location of Dave Stober's store – a high fashion men's clothing store. It was known for quality wool suits and custom fitting. His large clothing store was a landmark on Jos. Campau for decades. This was one of the exceptions to the rule – a men's clothing store on the eastern side of Jos. Campau, where mostly women's clothing stores were located. Dave Stober was one of the many Jewish proprietors who served the Hamtramck community. His brother Lou operated the store with him until he joined the army as a private during World War II.²¹

10016 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Good Price Discount Store

Year Built: circa 1925

Status: Non-contributing

Description: One-story flat-roof steel-frame construction. The building has had renovations to the storefront that have left the front façade altered with a plain white paneled tile possibly covering up the original storefront. The first floor storefront has been renovated with aluminum doors and window frames and glass display windows. A vinyl awning rises above the door and spans the entire storefront.

²⁰ Kowalski, Greg, *Hamtramck: Then & Now*, Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, SC, 2010, pg. 66.

²¹ Kowalski, Greg, *Hamtramck the World War II Years*, Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, SC, 2007, pg. 50.

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History: It can be surmised that this building was built for the F. W. Woolworth Co. 5 cent and 10 cent store. They were located here in 1927 through at least 1941.

10020, 10022 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Pro Nails, Hoard House

Year Built: circa 1915-1925

Status: Contributing

Description: One-story building designed in the ultimate Commercial Brick style. The building contains two storefronts. Flat roof. The Jos. Campau façade is faced with dark red brick set in a running bond pattern. The storefront at 10020 Jos. Campau has a modern brick facing over the original brickwork, and it has been painted light blue. The storefront at 10022 has a large signage area over the storefront which is otherwise original with an inset entry way. A keystone-shaped crest projecting part way above the midpoint of the parapet contains the initials "RF." A stone beltcourse runs across the front of the building. At each end of the front façade is a cast stone decorative detail.

History: The 1922 *City Directory* lists Aaron Schuldinger dry goods as the occupant of this site. In 1927 it was Samuel Selman, shoes. In 1941 the shoe store was operated by Michael Plizza.

In the middle of the 20th Century, the storefront at 10020 Jos. Campau housed Atlas 5th Avenue Fashions, a women's fur shop which featured a line of fine furs displayed in the front windows at the inset entrance.²² There is no record of when Atlas 5th Avenue Fashions closed, but the building is still in use. It has played host to the Urban Break, a coffee house, and most recently, the Pro Nails salon.

10026 - 10030 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Vacant Lot

Status: Non-contributing

Description: This is the only vacant lot on Jos. Campau.

History: A store at 10030 Jos. Campau was constructed as a shoe repair shop owned by Samuel Dorsey in the early 1920's. 10026 Jos. Campau was the retail establishment of Charles Jewelry Shop – established in 1928 – which sold diamonds, watches and jewelry, and also repaired watches. In 2000 property owner Henry Velleman demolished the building on this site, thus creating the only vacant lot on Jos. Campau between Caniff and Holbrook.

10034, 10036, 10038, 10040, 10042 Jos. Campau and Belmont; Property Name: Campau Chiropractic Clinic, International Garments, Liberty Tax Service

Year Built: circa 1915-1925

Status: Contributing

Description: Two-story dark red Commercial Brick building, with Classical details, located at the corner of Jos. Campau and Belmont Street. Flat roof. The most outstanding feature of this building is the bracketed pent roof below the parapet with cast stone cap. The second-story windows have been replaced with vinyl double-hung windows. A brick pilaster with a cast stone capitol and base separates each second story window from the next. The first floor storefronts are in their original formats, and two doors to the second-story commercial units have transom windows above – the doorways outlined by cast stone. The building façade continues down Belmont Street to the alley, and the storefront at the corner wraps around the building including two display windows on Belmont Street. The one door on the Belmont Street façade has been bricked in. On the Belmont Street façade, the original clay tile still exists on the pent roof. On the Jos. Campau façade, the pent roof original clay tiles have been replaced with asphalt tiles. A vinyl awning shelters the corner storefront façade. There is terrazzo flooring at the entrance of the Jos. Campau storefront for 10038 that references the tenant Florence Silks.

History: At the southeast corner of Jos. Campau and Belmont Street is Peter C. Jezewski's Apteka – Polish for pharmacy. It was notable for its sale of live leeches as late as the 1950's. Jezewski was Hamtramck's first mayor in 1922, and his pharmacy was also his political headquarters. The second story held the offices of various physicians and dentists.

In 1935 Levin's Market was located at 10038 Jos. Campau. Phillip Levin's market sold a complete line of liquors, wines, gins, and cordials. The Florence Silk Shop dates from the 1941 *City Directory*.

10200 Jos. Campau and Belmont; Property Name: Polish Market

Year Built: circa 1915-1925

Status: Contributing

Description: Two-story Commercial Brick building that is located at the northeast corner of Jos. Campau and Belmont Street. The building has a large frontage on Jos. Campau and extends down the short block of Belmont Street. The brick work on the parapet and on piers extending to the bulkhead is buff colored. The parapet area has been divided into

²² Kowalski, Greg, *Hamtramck Then & Now*, Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, SC, pg. 69.

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sections of varying types of patterned brick work. At each end furthest from the north and south elevations, the parapet wall is inlaid with basket weave brick. The section closer to the center is inlaid with stacked header brick. In the center of the parapet wall is a plaque in a geometric "teardrop" shape. The parapet slopes gently downward in the outer bays and has a three-sided form in the center. There are four piers on the Jos. Campau façade that corbel outward in steps toward their tops.

The building has been renovated with second-story windows blocked in with square infill material that was covered with "Dryvit." The first-story storefront has been renovated and the brick, windows and doors are new. A new vinyl sign over the first-story storefront runs the length of the Jos. Campau façade and wraps around the corner. The building continues down Belmont Street, although there are no windows or doors in the façade wall on Belmont Street. The rear (alley) elevation is faced in common brick.

History: In 1935 the Melin Furniture Co. was established here. This was the furniture and appliance store's original location. It later moved to the corner of Jos. Campau and Caniff. The 1941 *City Directory* shows that the Bell Furniture Company was then the tenant in this building. In the 1950's this building's retail business was the Ace Furniture store for at least the next twenty years. In the 1970's Laskey Furniture had an outlet here, and then Domestic Furniture used this store until about 2000. Today, it is used by the Polish Market, a large grocery store specializing in imported Polish foods.

10212, 10218 Jos. Campau Property Name: Fresh Valley Fruit Market, Family Medical Clinic, P. C.

Year Built: circa 1915-1925

Status: Non-contributing

Description: One-story brick commercial building, with a flat roof, separated into two storefronts. A large sign covers the top half of the building at 10212, and the windows and storefront entry door are at the bottom half. It has a brown brick bulkhead set in running bond pattern. The store entrance door is at the southern end of the property. The building shares a wall with the Polish Market to the south and with Family Medical Clinic to the north (10218).

The building at 10218 Jos. Campau, Family Medical Clinic, is a one-story building that shares a front façade with Fresh Valley Fruit Market. The properties share a party wall. The building at 10218 is faced with brown brick in running bond pattern, and it has a decorative blue and beige tile set in the storefront at a height of five feet. At the parapet of the building, a row of decorative tile was set into the brickwork as well. The building is entered from an offset central inset entrance door. Two horizontal single pane windows are set above the tile work on the northern end of the façade, and there is one window is at the southern end.

History: In the 1927 *City Directory* 10212 was the site of Pekarsky & Tocaroff fruits.

A 1935 newspaper article described an incident at Premier Dairy Co., located at 10214 Jos. Campau, with a photo of the Health Department food Inspector holding the cat he found after it had played in the dairy's tub butter and macaroni. Later the space housed a tailor shop known as Mr. and Mrs. Phyllis.

10218 Jos. Campau was the Kowalski Sausage Company's retail and production site in the late 1940's and 1950's. Henry Ford Hospital converted it to a satellite office in the 1970's. It later became the office of individual medical practices as Family Medical Clinic. Currently vacant.

10224, 10234 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Pro Discount

Year Built: circa 1920-1930

Status: Non-contributing

Description: Red brick one-story store with flat roof. The red brick front has low bulkheads, windows nearly side-to-side, a slant-sided recessed central entry, and plain concrete cap parapet. This storefront was re-designed in the 1960's but has kept its original set-back inset door and aluminum window frame. The store has a vinyl sign over the storefront, and has kept the original layout. The interior has a pressed tin ceiling and plaster-covered columns.

History: At 10224 Jos. Campau, the Kroger store opened in May of 1935 on Jos. Campau north of Caniff. It was promoted as the most ultra-modern market in Hamtramck. Decorated in Nile green and silver on the outside, the store featured a refrigerated meat window, electric fish scalers, electric slicers and vegetable water sprays.

At 10234 Jos. Campau in 1946 was the Barna-Bee Children's Shop, which sold children's wear and juvenile furniture.

10238 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Detroit Threads

Year Built: circa 1930

Status: Contributing

Description: The original display windows and the inset entranceway are intact on this one-story commercial building. The bulkhead is faced with dark red terrazzo. The inset entranceway features a multi-colored patterned terrazzo floor that includes the address in the design. The upper area of the storefront has been covered in vertical aluminum siding. Beige and maroon striped porcelain enameled steel accents (resembling fluted pilasters) cover the edges of the structure at the

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north and south ends. There is evidence that the beige porcelain enamel panels still exist underneath the aluminum siding. A newer vinyl sign hangs on the aluminum siding area.

History: This building was built as a produce store in the late 1930's. In 1941 it was renovated as the site of Arlene's, a very exclusive women's clothing store selling furs, coats and dresses. It was renamed Lucille's clothing and became a "Plus Size" custom-fitted women's clothing store in the late 1960's when it was purchased by the Garfield family who continued the business. Today it is home to Detroit Threads, a used record store and vintage clothing shop. The Garfield family still owns the building.

Leo Garfield was a Polish-born Jew who moved to Hamtramck to begin his career in the United States. He went from working in retail to eventually owning the business, to owning the building, as well as several buildings on the block. He sponsored many immigrants who came to the United States to work for him. His family continues to own the properties today.

10242 Jos. Campau at Trowbridge; Property Name: Law Offices of Mark D. Greenman & Earl E. Ward

Year Built: circa 1920

Status: Contributing

Description: Brick one-story building with a flat roof. The storefront has a peaked central falsefront and another one on the Trowbridge Street side at the Jos. Campau end. The storefront area has been rebuilt with a brick front, with just one slit window on either side of the deeply recessed central entry. The glass and aluminum door and the security gate are new, and the windows have been replaced. New small narrow strip windows fill in the window spaces on the Jos. Campau side and for the first two windows on Trowbridge. The remaining windows on Trowbridge Street have been filled in with glass block. The entire building has been painted beige. Signage for the law office hangs above the entrance door on Jos. Campau.

History: This building's first tenant was an early Sears, Roebuck and Company store dating from the late 1920's. A historic photo depicts large storefront windows displaying household goods and Sears appliances. The building's peaked falsefronts were identical to those that remain today. The 1941 *City Directory* lists the City Finance Co. as the tenant. Later it became a cafeteria-style lunch counter. The law office of Mark Greenman & Earl E. Ward was established on this site in 1984.

10300 Jos. Campau at Trowbridge Street; Property Name: Hamtramck Drugs

Year Built: circa 1915-1925

Status: Contributing

Description: Two-story yellow brick building in the Commercial Brick style, with classical details and a broadly rounded corner, that occupies the northeast corner at Trowbridge Street. The façade has elongated panels between the first and second story and cornice that are outlined by raised headers set on edge, enlivening the two street facades. The original second-story windows have been replaced with vinyl divided windows. The parapet wall has a crest in the center of the curved area over the corner. There is also a crest in the parapet at the center of the Jos. Campau façade. The letters in the crests on this building are "MA." The curved corner is a distinctive feature of this building. At the curve of the corner are three joined windows. Beneath them are storefront windows and an entrance door on the Jos. Campau side of the property. Residential apartments are accessed from the Trowbridge side of the property.

History: The 1941 *City Directory* lists Roman Major, a physician, Lewis Yager, a dentist, and the W. H. Teodecki men's clothing store as tenants in this building. Yellow brick was more expensive than red brick – and therefore this was an expensive and flashy building at the time.

10308 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Envy Me Salon

Year Built: circa 1920-1930

Status: Non-contributing

Description: This one-story commercial store front building lies between the two two-story properties to the north and south of it. This storefront has been totally re-constructed. It has a double-entry door at the southern end of the property. A red brick bulkhead and pier divide the doorway from the glass and aluminum display windows. The attic level and end piers of the building are faced in "Dryvit" material, and over-sized details such as edging, a keystone arch and parts of a crown molding are attached to the façade. The alley façade of the building shows that there were once two separate stores combined to create this new store. On the alley side the store to the north has a re-built with cinderblocks. The former store to the south still retains its original red common brick construction.

History: 10304 Jos. Campau was the site of Entner's Paint & Wall Paper Co. in 1935. It advertised the sale of paints, window shades, and the newest designs in wallpaper.

10302 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Rent A Center

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Year Built: circa 1915-1925

Status: Contributing

Description: Two-story flat-roofed Commercial Brick building faced with yellow brick. This building has broad second-story windows that nearly fill the façade; paired raised brick pilasters are placed between the windows. White vertical aluminum panels have filled the three-part windows. The pilasters have cast stone capitols. Above the capitols is a cast stone cornice that includes the Vitruvian scroll detail. Above that is a parapet wall with cast stone details. The first floor was renovated with beige porcelain enameled steel tiles at some point in time. Later, "Rent A Center" hung up a new sign and painted over the porcelain enameled steel – the paint began to deteriorate and chip away rather soon after it was painted. There are two entrances for the store today, one at each end of the property, of glass and aluminum.

History: Constance Lendzon, a Polish cabinetmaker, came to Detroit from Germany and opened his first store around 1907. It was a candy store, located on Canfield near Russell in Detroit, where he sold homemade peanut brittle and ice cream. In 1917 he opened the first Lendzon's "5 cents to 5 dollar store" on Chene Street and later moved to Jos. Campau. Constance died in 1948 and his son Paul took over. In 1956 Paul sold the stores to several managers including Loreto Lozzi, who purchased the Hamtramck store. The Hamtramck Lendzons closed in February 1996.

10316-10340 Jos. Campau and Caniff; Property Name: T. T. Dysarz Building

Year Built: circa 1915-1925

Status: Contributing

Description: Two-story corner-facing building in the Commercial Brick style with classical details located at the southeast corner of Caniff and Jos. Campau. Faced in light yellow brick, this steel-frame Commercial Brick building was constructed to house commercial first-floor tenants and offices on the second story. This corner building faces the intersection, and the triple windows facing the corner on the second story are a prominent feature to the curving corner design. The Jos. Campau façade extends southerly in a longer length than the building extends on Caniff. There are two storefronts on the Jos. Campau façade, in addition to the corner storefront. The Caniff façade is occupied by the corner storefront.

At the rounded corner, extending above the roofline, is a plaque centered above a triple window. The building has a broad façade on each street, each side with a central parapet feature: on the northern and western façades of the building, a crest contains the initials T. T. D., the name of the original builder of the property: Dr. Theophilus. T. Dysarz. A stone beltcourse runs the entire length of the second story above the paired double-hung windows. The beltcourse is interspersed with cast stone cartouches. On the first floor, there are two entrances on the Jos. Campau façade, and the storefront entrance is at the corner of the building. Tiles on the ground at the entrance of the corner still state "Cunningham Drugs." Mid-century storefront designed aluminum windows and doorway entrance are in the southern Jos. Campau façade.

History: The building was likely constructed after 1928 according to *City Directory* research. Constructed to house several storefronts and a Cunningham's Drug Store at this prominent corner, the building was named the T. T. Dysarz building until about the year 2002, when the current owner removed the plaque containing his name, and added a new name. During the late 1920's a color postcard of the T. T. Dysarz Building was produced. At one time the second story was home to commercial tenants such as "General Finance Loans" managed by John J. Lee. The tenants of the retail stores have changed over the years, and the second-story commercial spaces were converted to residential space in recent times. 10334 Jos. Campau was the home of Yolanda Fashions, a women's clothing store during the 1970's, 80's and 90's. In the 1940's that space was occupied by Kukawski's Fashions. In the mid-century era, the Dysarz building included the 10326 Jos. Campau storefront for Fromm's Hardware – which sold hardware, tools, sport goods, paint and household goods for many decades. In 1949 the building changed hands and was sold to Nathan Rosenshine. At that time the second story housed a branch of the Hamtramck Public Library. Also on the second story were physicians' finance and general offices.²³

11300 Jos. Campau; Property Name: PNC Bank

Year Built: 1928

Status: Contributing

Description: This two-story Romanesque-inspired bank building is faced with Mankato stone from Minnesota and has an elaborately carved frieze. The main entrance on Jos. Campau is in a deeply arched portal with recessed rope molded columns leading into the doorway. Relief carvings of griffins, buffalo, and dragons surround the arch over the entrance door. Mid-century era lighting fixtures hang over the entrance, where there was once an elaborate metal grill. There remains a horizontal metal detail over the doorway, although the original doors have been replaced with glass and

²³ "Hamtramck Business Block Changes Hands," *The Hamtramck Citizen*, March 19, 1941.

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aluminum double doors. Two sidelight windows flank the entrance door. There are two first floor windows on the Jos. Campau façade of the building that have elaborate wrought-iron grill work over them. The building has a flat roof, but at the Jos. Campau façade is a raised central roofline. The parapet slopes gently downward from a double bird form in the center. The frieze is designed in an Islamic-inspired floral geometric design, and Native American faces are featured at each corner.

There are four two-story arched windows on the Caniff Street façade that have had the original metal frames replaced. The windows are marked by keystones and stylized Ionic pilasters. An inset doorway is set into the Caniff Street façade. At the western end of the Caniff Street façade are two smaller square first-floor windows, and one additional window at the end of the building on the eastern side of the Caniff facade. All three display elaborate wrought iron grill work. A cornerstone with the date 1929 is at the Caniff Street corner of the original building. Sometime in the middle of the century, an addition to the east was constructed of yellow brick. The interior of the bank's main hall retains its original plaster work, and a walk-in stainless steel vault on the first floor. The Mankato stone used on the façade of this building is the same material used on the Jabczynski clinic building on Caniff, just a few hundred feet away. A two-sided stainless steel clock from the mid-century era was added to the corner of the building, and was restored to working order in 1998.

History: This landmark bank building was constructed for the Bank of Hamtramck, which was founded on November 24, 1923. This was the city's 19th bank. The Bank of Hamtramck constructed this landmark building at Caniff and Jos. Campau in 1928, after it outgrew its original bank at Mitchell and Caniff. This building was an inspired copy of New York City's Bowery Savings Bank Building at 110 E. 42nd Street designed by the distinguished architectural firm of York & Sawyer in 1923. The entrance is inspired by similar designs from the Italian Romanesque period, in particular the Baptistry at Parma, Italy (1196-1307). In the words of the 1996 report of the New York City Landmark Preservation Commission, by its choice of architectural style and scale, "York & Sawyer was able to dramatize the act of savings as a ritual and to present their savings bank buildings as appropriate sanctuaries for the practice of this ritual." There were two wood-frame buildings on the site at Jos. Campau and Caniff which were demolished for the construction of the bank in 1927.²⁴ The Bank of Hamtramck changed its name to Bank of Commerce in 1946. By 1952 the bank had the addition to the east on Caniff already constructed.

In the 1950's, the Bank of Commerce bought the former Margolis Chrysler Plymouth dealership (11310 Jos. Campau) to the north on Jos. Campau in order to expand. In later years it also purchased a repair garage on Mitchell Street to demolish for a parking lot, and a small church on Mitchell Street also. In the 1970's, a Speedway gas station and the Victor Paint Co. store to the north on Jos. Campau were also purchased and demolished for parking and the construction of a drive-through banking center.

11348-50 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Pay-Less Foods/ Amana Graphics

Year Built: circa 1915-1920

Status: Contributing

Description: One-story Commercial Brick building that has two separate storefronts and a flat roof. The brick has been painted beige. In the center of the brick above the storefronts is a crest that has the initials FB. Horizontal panels above each storefront are outlined by raised brick headers. At the roofline is a decorative cast stone ball set on a pedestal on each end. Two cast stone keystones are set into the brick at the ends of the façade above the storefronts. An area for signage constructed of wood above the storefront entrances and windows covers the transoms. Vertical panels in the pier at each end of the property are outlined by raised headers. Both stores still have the original inset storefront design.

History: It is possible the building was constructed by Boleslaw J. Sluz, real estate, according to the 1927 *City Directory*. The northern storefront is formerly the site of Norman's Barber Shop. Norman Langowski ran his barber shop from the storefront at 11350 for fifty-two years – from 1955 until his retirement in 2003.

11348 Jos. Campau was the site of "Blossom Tavern" in 1935 – J. Adams and J. Szpont, Managers. 11348 Jos. Campau was the site of "Hanley's Laundry" in 1938.

11352 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Tondryk's Home Appliance Shops Inc.

Year Built: circa 1930

Status: Non-contributing

Description: Brick one-story building with a plain brick front above aluminum trim storefront with low bulkheads and recessed entry at the south end of the property. The building has been painted light gray with a pink stripe, and may have lost architectural details on the upper level. The bulkhead and entranceway are faced with porcelain enameled steel tiles that have since been painted.

²⁴ Rarogiewicz, E. W., *Hamtramck Yearbook*, City of Hamtramck, 1948

Jos. Campau District
Name of Property

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History: According to the 1927 *City Directory*, the tenant was Mark Derkach, photography. It is possible that he built this building. Tondryk's Home Appliance Shop on Jos. Campau began serving the Detroit community in 1930. It opened its store at 11352 Jos. Campau on March 15, 1946, and served Hamtramck through at least 1975. During the 1930's and 40's, Tondryk's had opened a store on Michigan Avenue to serve the Polish community on the west side of Detroit. The stores sold major appliances such as washing machines, refrigerators, radios, irons, gas and electric ranges, coal and gas combination heaters, sink and kitchen cabinets, and even had a record department.²⁵ "The Finest Appliances Plus Unexcelled Service" was the tag line.

11360 Jos. Campau; Property Name: A&E Heating and Cooling

Year Built: circa 1915-1925

Status: Non-contributing

Description: Red brick two-story commercial building that has had a drastic renovation to the storefront. It has a relatively new large storefront with aluminum windows and door set into a new façade. The second story windows are covered by two painted canvases featuring Polish dancers in traditional costumes and the word "Hamtramck" underneath. Unfortunately, they are now deteriorated and in poor condition. Plastic backlit signs for A&E Heating and Cooling are on the front of the building.

History: According to the 1927 *City Directory*, Walter Witkiewicz had a billiard hall in this building. 11362 Jos. Campau was the site of Margolis Auto Sales in 1935.

Property Name: DMC Cardiovascular Center

Address: 11400 Jos. Campau

Year Built: 1932

Status: Contributing

Description: One-story commercial flat-roofed building in the Moderne style. Black porcelain enameled steel faces this building with chrome detailing running across the roofline and chrome bands running across the windows. There is a unique stainless steel door in the southern end of the storefront that contains a glass set into a curved shaped inset. Underneath the windows is a concave curve covered in 1-inch hexagon-shaped black and white tiles. A vertical stainless steel band runs from the roofline to the entrance door.

History: This building was formerly occupied by the gas company. It contains 3,000 square feet of space and has been vacant since 2002.

11420 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Kaplani & Piotrowski Insurance

Year Built: circa 1925-1935

Status: Non-contributing

Description: This two-story brick and steel-frame commercial building was re-faced with brown and beige brick sometime in the recent past. The building has a flat roof, and there are three windows on the second story that have three maroon-colored awnings which match the awning on the lower story. The building's storefront has been rebuilt with new brown aluminum and glass doors and display windows, although this is not a retail store, but an office building. The entrance door is in the center of the building.

History: This building was home to a business called Domino's Lounge in 1963. Prior to that it was the site of a lounge called Lubinski's and before that Gensey's.²⁶ In 1963 it was owned by Edward Robbie, and offered daily lunches as well as nightly dancing and entertainment by musical groups such as the Billy Chicko Trio, "direct from Chicago." In the 1980's the bar was converted to a restaurant called "Balkan Village." It had a major fire in 1987, and the entire building had to be demolished. The new building was constructed after that property was cleared that year.

11410 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Custom Cleaners

Year Built: circa 1925-1935

Status: Contributing

Description: One-story, commercial brick building with a flat roof. This building has been painted white. It has a new blue and white vinyl bubble canopy. The storefront was renovated in 1950's, but the patterned brick work above is original. The storefront contains steel framework for the windows, and a light blue stone facing for the storefront, which has since been painted white. Two horizontal panels and diamond forms in the center of the panels above the storefront, and at each side of the panels are created from brick headers.

²⁵ *Plain Dealer*, "Tondryk's Home Appliances," March 15, 1946.

²⁶ "It's Domino's Lounge," *The Citizen*, December 19, 1963.

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Name of Property

Wayne, Michigan
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History: Custom Drapery Cleaners has been at this location since 1980. An advertisement from 1936 illustrates that White House Cleaners and Dyers Inc. was located on this site. "We call for and deliver to all parts of the city. We clean, press, dye, repair and alter."²⁷

11500 Jos. Campau and Casmere Street; Property Name: Al Deeby Dodge Auto Dealership

Year Built: circa 1947

Status: Contributing

Description: Two-story reinforced concrete, steel, and yellow brick commercial auto dealership building. Located at the southeast corner of Jos. Campau and Casmere Streets. This building is divided into two halves by a thick cast stone belt course between the first and second stories. Wide piers divide the building's Jos. Campau facade into six vertical sections. There is a parking deck on the roof – ramps for cars to drive to the roof are inside the building. The building is faced in tan, orange and yellow brick, and the first floor has large plate glass display windows to allow for the viewing of the automobiles on the interior. Windows on the second story along Casmere Street and in the most northern bay of Jos. Campau are three-part horizontal metal ones. The windows on the Jos. Campau facade's second story are newer single-pane windows that have been in-filled with vertical grey aluminum at the upper portion of the window. An automobile entrance door is located on Casmere Street. Several windows on the Casmere Street facade have been filled in. Another automobile entrance door is on the Jos. Campau facade at the south end of the property. There may have been additional garage doors on the Jos. Campau facade, but they have been renovated into display windows today. The parapet wall has been covered in vertical grey aluminum siding that extends down to the second-story windows. A chimney is located on the alley side of the building at the north end.

History: This dealership was built as the T. A. Grissom Dodge Plymouth Dealership (1947 era). Later it was run as Garrity Dodge for over forty years. In December 2000, J. Deeby III purchased the Garrity Dodge dealership and renamed it in honor of his father, who had worked there for over forty years. Deeby Dodge was the last new car dealership remaining in Hamtramck. Al Deeby Dodge moved out of Hamtramck in October of 2006. After that point, only used car lots remained.

Jos. Campau - West Side

9301 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Huntington Bank

Year Built: 1927 and addition in 1964

Status: Contributing

Description: The original brick and structural steel Classical Revival bank building is faced with grey limestone and stands at the northwest corner of Jos. Campau and Holbrook. Flat roof. Two additions were constructed to the west, giving the building three separate sections. The first section to be completed was the original Classical Revival bank building, a two-and-a-half-story rectangular-shaped structure. It retains a grey limestone facade with classical details including a colonnade, entablature over the door and cornice on the Jos. Campau facade. The original bank building rests on a grey granite base that is approximately four feet in height. The Jos. Campau facade is embellished with two fluted Ionic columns on each side of the entrance doors to the bank. Lettering at the Jos. Campau and Holbrook corner roofline states: "Excels in Banking Service." The Holbrook Avenue facade has a frieze containing the lettering "Merchants Mechanics Bank." The Holbrook Avenue facade of the bank contains a decorated facade of Classical Revival detailed windows, Ionic order pilasters, cornice, frieze and attic story.

The second section is a mid-century addition to the original structure that faces Holbrook Avenue. The addition was constructed to the west of the original structure, west of an alley. However, the addition is connected to the structure by a bridge over the alley. The addition is two stories tall, with narrow windows on the second story. The first floor of the addition is set back from the lot line, and free-standing columns give the appearance of a structure set on a pedestal. The third addition is the drive-through banking area, added in 1964.

History: The corner bank building was constructed for the Merchants & Mechanics Bank in 1927. This bank did not survive the crash of the Depression. Merchants & Mechanics Bank Corporation was established in 1918 by Hamtramck resident George Jerome Kolowich. He then expanded and constructed Merchants & Mechanics Banks in Detroit at Michigan and Junction Streets (1921) and at Chene and Milwaukee Streets (1922). George Kolowich was elected Justice of the Peace in Hamtramck in 1920. It is apparent that the Merchants & Mechanics Bank did not survive the Depression. Liberty State Bank Corporation, which opened in 1918 with \$100,000 in capital, took over the Merchant & Mechanics Bank Corporation after the depression and moved to the current building – two blocks south of its original location at the corner

²⁷ Custom Cleaners, Hamtramck Historic Commission files.

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of Jos. Campau and Holbrook Avenues. Liberty State Bank was one of the few banks in town to survive the Great Depression. Liberty State Bank adapted to the times by first constructing a large addition to the west, and then adding drive-through windows in 1964, but the original Jos. Campau façade and Holbrook facade remains nearly unchanged. The bank is now part of the Huntington Bank company.²⁸

9307, 9309, 9311, 9315 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Kaczmarek Agency , Skyview Agency, (former Henry the Hatter)

Year Built: 1919

Status: Contributing

Description: Two-story brick and steel frame commercial building with an Arts and Crafts-style second story and a flat roof. Contains three separate storefronts redesigned in a renovation of the 1930's that installed pigmented structural glass facing over the brick. The reflective black glass blocks give a dramatic contrast to the upper story which has been painted yellow and white. The storefront to the north, Kaczmarek Realty, had a decorative glass block installed with a contrasting white design incorporated into the material. Also, an Art Deco design was incorporated into the material over the signage of the northern storefront (9315). A new glass and steel door at 9315 was installed at a later time.

The second story is divided into three separate sections that have distinct areas. The original windows have been replaced with a new large casement window in the center with a smaller double-hung window on each side. There are pilasters on each side of the windows that have decorative details representing stylized capitols. There is a thick beltline cornice on this building, and the upper pilasters are aligned with those below the beltline. At the center of the Jos. Campau facade on the parapet wall is a raised center area that includes a crest that projects above the building's roofline. The brick of the second story has been painted light yellow and the cast stone details have been painted white.

History: This building was constructed by Joseph Polczynski. This three storefront structure originally housed Polczynski Hatter, a drug store and Nichols Lunch. In 1937 Joseph Polczynski, "well known to thousands of Hamtramck and north Detroit residents,"²⁹ completely altered the front of his building using dramatic black structural glass block on the first floor only. One advertisement stated, "made right – fits right – wears longer all shades and colors - \$2.85, \$3.50, \$4.00, Stetson Hats \$5.00 and up: hats and caps made to order."

Later the hat store was sold to the Mroz family and named Mroz Hats. In late 1984, Mr. Irving Mroz sold the business to Seymour Wasserman and his son Paul Wasserman. On January 3, 1985, it re-opened as Henry the Hatter. This business existed until 2009. The restaurant at the northern storefront was a Polish-American restaurant for many years in the 60's and 70's.

An upper floor tenant of this property at 9309 in 1932 was the Majestic Insurance Agency.

9319 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Witkowski Clothing

Year Built: circa 1915-1925

Status: Non-contributing

Description: Two-story brick and steel-frame commercial building with a flat roof. This property has been re-clad in horizontal vinyl siding and steel panels covering the building end piers. The first floor storefront has been renovated with glass and steel frame display windows allowing for a deeply inset entrance way. The storefront was painted purple in recent times. Then an orange square-shaped canopy was added across the façade of the building.

History: 9319 Jos. Campau housed a menswear business in the 1920's called Moore's Clothes which sold Arrow shirts, as well as Michaels and Stern Suits & Overcoats.

Witkowski Clothing was founded on March 25, 1905 by Joseph Witkowski, whose original store was at Canfield and Russell Streets in Detroit. The co-founders were his two sons – Vernon, and Max. Joseph Witkowski first came to Hamtramck on March 25, 1932, moving into a store at Jos. Campau and Evaline. On May 28, 1941, the store was moved to its location at 9319 Jos. Campau. The Witkowski family was very active in local organizations such as the Kiwanis Club.³⁰ The Witkowski family opened stores on Chene Street and Michigan Avenue to serve the Polish communities in those neighborhoods as well. In 1938 the slogan was, "If it's a Witkowski suit it must fit." The store on Jos. Campau closed in 1998.

9321, 9323 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Marvin Adler – Foot Specialist

Year Built: circa 1920; renovated in 1981

Status: Non-contributing

²⁸ Kowalski, Greg, *Hamtramck Then & Now*, Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, NC, 2010, pp. 73.

²⁹ "Hamtramck's Newest! Polczynski Completes Alterations," *The Citizen*, 1937.

³⁰ "Clothing Firm Nears Fiftieth Anniversary," *The Citizen*, September 9, 1954.

Jos. Campau District
Name of Property

Wayne, Michigan
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Description: One-story brick and steel structure commercial office building. Flat roof. An overhanging porch roof projects over the northern entrance way of the building. There is an entrance in the center of the building with a sidelight and transom over the entrance door. The entrance is inset from the perimeter of the street wall. To the left of the entrance door is a window that forms a corner at the edge of the building and the entrance way. The building is clad in orange-colored brick. The entranceway sidewalk is tiled in dark red tiles.

History: Podiatrist Marvin Adler, D.p.m., P.C. has been working from this site in Hamtramck for over thirty years. Prior to Dr. Adler's practice, his father's practice was located in the building for over thirty years, thus the property has been in the Adler family for over sixty years. His building was renovated in 1981 by architect Norm Hamann of Kalamazoo, Michigan. Prior to the Adlers' ownership, the 1922 *City Directory* names Morris Gecker as the owner, and the building likely housed a bar or restaurant according to Mr. Adler. In 1938, 9323 Jos. Campau was the home of the Sherman Hat Shop, whose slogan was "The exclusive hat store and factory for men."³¹

9325 Jos. Campau and Florian Street; Property Name: Video 22

Year Built: 1939

Status: Non-contributing

Description: One-story brick and steel-frame commercial building situated at the southwest corner of Jos. Campau and Florian Streets. Flat roof. This building has a large expanse of windows across the Jos. Campau façade broken only by the structural piers. The upper transom area of the building is sided with vertical aluminum siding which is outlined by contrasting pink siding. The siding was applied to this property in 1961. The bulkhead is constructed of concrete block. The original brick remains underneath the upper level of the vertical siding. The storefront was renovated for a supermarket and has a corner recessed diagonal entrance. There has been concrete block applied to the corner entrance wrapping the Florian Street façade. The property extends back on Florian Street the entire half-block length. After a short distance, the 1961 façade ends and the original building façade of yellow brick with a cornice and parapet wall is visible. There is a window now blocked up at the alley end of the Florian façade.

History: Pure Food grocery store opened at 9715 Jos. Campau Avenue in 1933, but moved to a bigger building at this site at 9325 Jos. Campau in 1939.³² In 1943, a second Pure Food grocery store was opened at 9727 Jos. Campau Avenue. Interestingly, both stores were identical to each other except they faced in opposite directions, making them mirror copies. In 1954 the store had a large vertical sign for Appleton Drugs and Fountain Service. In 1961, the stores' old facades were covered with modern siding. No longer grocery stores, both buildings remain in use and still retain their curious mirror images.³³ Pure Foods grocery stores were part of the trend that replaced the corner stores that once peppered the community. The new concept used wide aisles, abundant products and self-service. Pure Foods stayed in business on the site until 1983, when the store was purchased by the operator of Video 22. Today, it is operated as #1 Pawn Shop.

(9399 Jos. Campau was home to Fintex Clothes in 1930).

9411, 9405, 9401 Jos. Campau at Florian; Property Name: Unique Shoes, Kowalski Sausage, Divine Shoes and Clothing

Year Built: circa 1940-1950

Status: Contributing

Description: One-story low brick and structural steel commercial building with flat roof. The building contains three storefronts. Beige porcelain-enameled steel panels face the building's exterior. The bulkhead has brown porcelain enameled steel panels at the base of the building. The entrances to the two northern storefronts are inset from the perimeter of the building. The storefront for the southern façade is also inset from the perimeter of the building, and it features large plate glass display windows and wraps around the corner to the Florian Street façade. There is a pink bubble canopy for Divine Shoes and Clothing which runs along the façade of that storefront, and around the corner on to Florian Street.

The Florian Street façade of this building is sheathed in various shades of orange colored brick set in running bond, and there are several narrow horizontal windows filled with glass block up high in the wall. Cast stone coping is at the roofline of the Florian façade, and an employee entrance is located on the Florian Street façade.

History: 9405 Jos. Campau (the middle storefront) has been known as the Kowalski Sausage Company "Store A" for over forty years and was the first retail outlet for the company. Kowalski Sausage Company is located just a few blocks away at 2270 Holbrook near Brombach Street. For ninety-one years this family-owned business has been producing quality Polish food products in Hamtramck.

³¹ Sherman Hat Shop, Hamtramck Historic Commission files.

³² "Pure Food: Hamtramck's Food Store for 45 Years," *The Citizen*, December 7, 1978.

³³ Kowalski, Greg, *Hamtramck Then & Now*, Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, NC, 2010, pp. 72.

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Name of Property

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The Hub Men's Shop was located in the corner store retail location (9401 Jos. Campau) from at least 1954 through the 1980's and HFC household finance loans in the northern storefront. Edwin's was a retail tenant in 1954 as well.

9415 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Ashley Stewart

Year Built: circa 1915-1925

Status: Non-contributing

Description: Two-story brick and steel-frame building. The roofline of the building steps upwards toward a raised central section of parapet wall. This structure was renovated on both the lower level and second story. The second-story windows were replaced with new windows in a continuous ribbon of four sets of a casement transom windows over two single-pane windows and a smaller single pane window below it. Red brick work highlighted with square cast stone details marks the building's upper and lower façade areas. A new dark metal storefront includes large vertical plate glass display windows and a center entrance double door.

History: 9413 Jos. Campau was home to Father & Son Shoes in the 1920's. A promotional blotter from the 20's said it was "your nearest store." In 1954 it was the location of Delis Candy Store and Fountain Service. In 1973 the building was the site of a Frank Jaworski Sausage Company outlet.³⁴

The most recent tenant was Ashley Stewart Woman (Sizes 14-26). It is currently a vacant storefront – owned by developer Henry Velleman today.

9421 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Casanova Men's Fashions

Year Built: circa 1920-1930

Status: Non-contributing

Description: Two-story brick and steel frame commercial building faced with grey porcelain enamel steel panels. The first-floor storefront has been replaced with a contemporary storefront including a new door and display window area. The second story has four windows that have been replaced with new aluminum frame three-part windows. The former parapet wall area has been covered by steel panels and capped with metal coping.

History: This property was purchased by developer Henry Velleman in the late 1990's. Three loft apartments were built in the second story. A retail store called "Casanova Men's Fashions" existed in the retail space of the first floor for some time until about 2005.

9427 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Foot Locker

Year Built:

Status: Non-contributing

Description: One-story brick and steel-frame building refaced with orange and green enameled brick used in header and set in runners. This architectural style reflects the corporate identity of the Foot Locker chain. The original storefront was replaced with contemporary aluminum and glass double doors in a center entrance and display windows centered in the facade. Signage for Foot Locker is centered above the door.

History: This site once housed Barney's Clothes for men and boys. It existed through 1970. The building was purchased by developer Henry Velleman in 1995; he renovated it for Foot Locker at that time.

9433 - 9435 Jos. Campau; Property Name: DMC University Lab – Sardar Zaman MD, PC

Year Built: 1921

Status: Non-contributing

Description: The one-story structure was divided into two halves. The northern storefront has had white vertical aluminum siding installed on the top of the storefront. Vertical wood siding has been applied to the second story of the southern storefront. Both have renovated entrances that created an angled, offset entrance with slate floor in the area of the offset between the sidewalk and the door. Different types of red brick refaced each of the two storefronts. A window is in the first floor of each first floor of these two offices. These two offices were unusual in that they did not have a retail occupant on Jos. Campau, but were designed as office space. 9435 has a pent roof overhang, with wood shingles, over the storefront entrance.

History: 9435 Jos. Campau was formerly the office of the Hamtramck Chamber of Commerce. It is currently vacant. 9435 was once the Merchants and Mechanics Bank office in 1922/23. This bank constructed a new, larger landmark bank at Jos. Campau and Holbrook.

9441 Jos. Campau and Poland; Property Name: new construction

Year Built: 2011

³⁴ Fischhoff, Ibid, pp. 114.

Jos. Campau District
Name of Property

Wayne, Michigan
County and State

Status: Non-contributing

Description: One-story commercial brick and steel building under construction in 2011. A light red brick bulkhead and building piers are set in running bond. Cast stone decorates the building piers. A wide cornice terminates each building pier. The windows are plate glass set in metal window frames. Above the storefront is a light grey styrofoam finished transom and cornice area.

History: This was once the site of R&S Clothes in 1938. The slogan was "The man who cares is the man who wears R&S Clothes: style, quality, service."³⁵

9503 Jos. Campau at Poland; Property Name: Furniture Warehouse

Year Built: circa 1915-1925

Status: Contributing

Description: Two-story brick and steel-frame commercial building with classical detailing. Flat roof. The building stands on the northwest corner of Jos. Campau and Poland Streets. It is divided into two halves, the first floor containing the stainless-steel framed storefront area. Porcelain enameled steel tiles were applied above the storefront windows on both the Poland Street façade and Jos. Campau façades. The tiles have been painted white. Above the white tiles is a blue metal band that wraps the Poland Street and Jos. Campau façades.

On the second story, large window spaces are on the Jos. Campau façade, but the windows on the second story have been filled in with white metal tiles on Jos. Campau and in one large window on the Poland Street façade. The other second-story windows on the Poland Street façade were filled in with brick and a three part transom window remains above. A blue metal band wraps the building at the cornice line.

The building was completely painted an off-white color, but the original brick color may have been orange. Other renovations occurred to change the appearance of this building, beginning with the first floor storefront renovations that replaced the original storefront and installed full floor-to-ceiling windows in the building on the Jos. Campau and Poland Street façades. At the last twenty feet of the Poland Street façade, the building façade is simply brick to allow for the building's rear storage area.

On the Jos. Campau façade of the building, a large blue wedge was installed down the center of the Jos. Campau façade from the cornice line down to the top of the storefront. The word "Furniture" is in the angle of the wedge sign and on the front of the sign. At one time the name of the store was in neon letters on the front of the blue wedge area.

At the parapet wall of the building on the Jos. Campau façade is a rounded space holding a crest with a swag underneath. These materials have all been painted.

History: In 1935 this site had a men's store called Siddler's. Later, Danto Furniture renovated the façade for the new retail purpose. Danto Furniture closed in 1998, and a new store, Furniture Warehouse, opened in its place.

9515 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Wonder Bazaar

Year Built: 1922

Status: Contributing

Description: One-story brick and steel-frame commercial building with flat roof. This building is faced with porcelain enameled steel tiles. The bulkhead tiles are beige, and porcelain enameled steel forms a shelf holding the display windows in place. The entrance door is set at an angle, and the storefront windows slant gently inward towards the door.

A terrazzo entranceway is in place from the building front to the sidewalk. The original 1955 windows and door are intact. The windows are plate glass set into steel frames with transom windows above. A new bubble canopy runs across the façade of the building. The porcelain enameled tiles of the upper area above the storefront have been painted white, but it appears the original color underneath was maroon.

History: 9515 Jos. Campau was home to a store called Wonder Bazaar – seller of magazines, cigars, cigarettes and religious articles – from 1955 through at least 1975. The store was also located at 9435 and 11333 Jos. Campau at different times. Wonder Bazaar was owned and operated by Ervin and Genevieve Kolowich for many years, and when the store at 9515 Jos. Campau opened in 1955, it had a completely new façade with a modern design with neon lettering outlining a modern and Art Deco script letter sign.³⁶

The building at 9515 may have been originally built for the American Knitting Mills Co. in 1922. In 1938, 9513-15 Jos. Campau was home to Campau Clothing Co, "Complete outfitters in men's clothing and furnishings – we rent tuxedos."³⁷

9521, 9517 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Bass & Rogers, DDS and Hair Repair Barber Shop

Year Built: circa 1915-1925

³⁵ R&S Clothes – 1938 advertisement in the files of the Hamtramck Historical Commission.

³⁶ "Familiar Name in New Home," *The Hamtramck Citizen*, November 17, 1955.

³⁷ Campau Clothing advertisement – 1938. From the files of the Hamtramck Historical Commission.

Jos. Campau District
Name of Property

Wayne, Michigan
County and State

Status: Contributing

Description: Two-story dark red brick and steel-frame commercial building. Flat roof. The first floor of the building was rebuilt with beige Roman brick perhaps in the 1950's or 1960's. There are two storefronts on the first floor, and there are two separate types of entrances for the two stores. The store to the south, a barbershop, has a glass and aluminum entrance door, transom, and window adjacent to the door. There is also a narrow window to the north of it. The storefront at 9517 was constructed for a bar, and features a narrow window adjacent to the metal entrance door with a sidelight and transom. The door is inset from the street and the inset is tiled with blue slate. The entrance door to the offices upstairs is at the north end of the building.

There is a beige vinyl siding strip over the storefront area that runs across the entire façade of the building. It may have been installed to cover previous signage. Signage for the second-floor dentist offices is above the vinyl siding. The second-story's dark red brick is evident on the sides of the property and at the roofline. There are some decorative cast stone diamonds set into the brickwork at the roofline. The coping of the building is cast stone. The roofline is built up to a flat peak in the center of the building façade. The second-story windows have been replaced with glass block and new double-hung windows. Above the windows, the former window area has been filled in with concrete.

History: The Midtown Bar once occupied the storefront to the north (9521). The dentist offices were in the second floor and barber shop is to the south (9517).

9523-9525 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Wisper & Schwartz Department Store

Year Built: 1924

Status: Contributing

Description: Two-story brick and steel frame commercial building in the Classical Revival style faced with limestone. Flat roof. This building is unusual for Jos. Campau in that the entire structural part of the façade is faced in limestone. The present first-floor storefront has a central entrance and on each side there are brown metal display windows above metal bulkheads. A colorful bubble canopy runs across the entire façade of the building above the storefront. The second-story windows of the building are original and have a two-part casement window that features the square classical divided window at the top. The building façade is divided into three sections separated by pilasters and each section contains triple casement pivot windows with transoms. The cornice features a dentil molding and beltcourse. At the parapet wall, there is a crest at the center of the building. A metal bracket still stands on the roof, and a piece of metal pokes from the crest, from a former sign no longer present. Two scrolls lean on the parapet wall up towards the crest in the center. The building's four piers are designed as representation of Doric pilasters.

History: Built for the Wisper & Schwartz Department Store, which occupied the entire store. This department store was a high-end fashionable clothing store that featured a projecting sign at the center of the storefront, and a "WS" in the circular crest at the top center of the parapet of the building. Originally the store had three entrances with large display windows between them. The most recent tenant was "Dollar Town," but it currently is vacant. The building has 7,500 square feet in space on the first and second stories, and it also has a full basement.

9539-9541 Jos. Campau (at Norwalk Street); Property Name: Polish Art Center

Year Built: 1915

Status: Contributing

Architect: Joseph Julius Gwizdowski

Description: A two-story yellow brick and steel frame commercial building in the Commercial Brick style, with classical details; it is rectangular in footprint and located the southwest corner of Jos. Campau and Norwalk Streets. Flat roof. This structure retains some of the most elaborate architectural detailing on Jos. Campau. A large cartouche is centered over the second-story window at the cornice-line. The cartouche is topped by an eagle above the roofline and also displays an eagle on each side (the eagle is the symbol of Poland). In the cartouche are the initials J.C. The parapet line has raised rectangular areas over the end window bays. The large deeply-set windows have cast stone surrounds while the smaller windows have cast stone lintels. Smaller cartouches and swags are centered over the other windows. The center window set has engaged Corinthian columns dividing them. The first-floor storefronts were renovated at varying timeframes – the one at 9539 in the 1940's. Today it contains two recessed entrances with curved glass storefront display areas. Two different awnings for the current stores are on the property.

History: Liberty State Bank originally occupied this building at the corner of Jos. Campau and Norwalk. It was owned by Joseph Chronowski, who emblazoned his initials at the top of the building. Liberty State Bank was one of the more successful banks in Hamtramck. It weathered the Great Depression, partially because Chronowski used his own money to insure that no depositors lost their savings. Chronowski's background was in the brewing business. He had established the Auto City Brewing Company in Hamtramck in 1910. Along with owning a brewery in Poland, he leased Auto City to a relative, who continued to brew beer in spite of prohibition. Eventually the brewer was arrested and sent to Leavenworth

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prison. Chronowski, however, wasn't implicated in the illegal operation.³⁸ The bank soon moved down Campau, and the center storefront has been occupied by the Polish Art Center since 1959. Since 1974, Raymond and Joan Bittner have developed the Polish Art Center into one of the country's premier emporiums of Polish cultural and traditional goods. The Polish Art Center is also an important member of the Hamtramck Polish community. Aside from preserving Polish heritage through the Center's wide assortment of items, Raymond and Joan expanded their operation into the southern storefront in 2004 and converted it into an educational center featuring lectures, book signings, folk-art demonstrations, and pisanki-making classes.

Historic photos also depict the Freedman Brothers Jewelers as an early tenant in the center storefront in the building.³⁹ This was a Detroit-based chain of jewelers who had stores in several locations in the Detroit area. Replacing this company was the Boren Jewelry Company – "Home of Perfect Diamonds" – at 9539 Jos. Campau. In 1946 a tenant was Lyric Jewelers at 9539 Jos. Campau. It sold diamonds, watches and jewelry – "The Friendly Store Where Your Credit Is Always Good." Another tenant of the building was the Galazka Music Store and Raab Brothers Tailors at the northern corner. Today the tenant in the northern storefront is the Hamtramck Dental Center. This building was designed by architect Joseph Julius Gwizdowski (1880–1940) who practiced in Detroit beginning in 1914. He was part of a small fraternity of Polish architects practicing in Detroit in the early twentieth century.⁴⁰

9601 Jos. Campau at Norwalk ; Property Name: Srodek's Quality Sausage

Year Built: circa 1915-1925

Status: Contributing

Description: Two-story brick and steel-frame commercial building with classical detailing. Flat roof. Situated on the northwest corner of Norwalk and Jos. Campau, the building was divided into two halves on the Jos. Campau façade, the upper half in the form of its original design, with a triple window in the center and a double-hung window to each side. The first floor of the Jos. Campau façade has a bulkhead of grey brick and plate glass windows. The Norwalk side of the property is lined with nine double-hung window sets in the second story, and two entrances at the western end of the first floor.

This property has been covered in a brownish coating over almost all of the brick surfaces. The Norwalk façade of the building has also been covered in the same coating. All of the trim has been painted as well. There was cast stone trim over the windows of the second-story Norwalk Street facades of the building and on the Jos. Campau facades of the building. Cast stone details at the coping of the building are painted, and the coping itself has been painted brown. A cornice wraps around the facades of the building and it has been painted as well. The Norwalk façade of the building has two entrances for the second-story residential properties. All of the windows on the second story of the building have been replaced with new double-hung windows.

The first-floor storefront of the building has been renovated with grey brick at the base on both the Norwalk and Jos. Campau facades and steel frame display windows above. Double entrance doors made of glass face Jos. Campau at the southern end of the building. A red and white awning wraps around the corner of the building and on to the building to the north at 9609 Jos. Campau.

History: The 1922 *City Directory* lists Mishcovsky & Berson, dry goods, at this site. Srodek's Polish Delicatessen was established at 9601 Jos. Campau in 1981, and then expanded to the building to the north in 1994.

9603-9609 Jos. Campau at Norwalk; Property Name: Srodek's Quality Sausage

Year Built: circa 1915-1925

Status: Contributing

Description: One-story dark brown brick and steel-frame commercial building with flat roof. Srodek's expanded into this property north of their delicatessen in 1994. The initials JZF are engraved on a plaque in the center below the stepped parapet. Two other cast stone details are at each end of the slightly projecting end piers. The first-floor storefront is divided into two halves. The southern half contains a door on the south side, and glass block fills the window above a yellow brick support wall. The northern storefront no longer has a door, but includes a large storefront window with new plate glass set into new metal window frames. The brick bulkhead has been painted. A red bubble canopy runs from the Srodek building to the south across the front of this building as well.

History: 9609 was home to the Babicz Boot Shop in at least 1922–1990. The 1922 *City Directory* lists Joseph Babicz as having a shoe store in this location. A 1920's photo depicts a shoe store in this structure at that time as well. The storefront at the northern half of the property was the location of a podiatrist for many decades.

³⁸ Kowalski, Greg, *Wicked Hamtramck: Lust, Liquor and Lead*, Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, SC, 2010, pp. 30.

³⁹ Kowalski, Greg, *Hamtramck: Soul of a City*, Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, SC, 2003, pp. 107.

⁴⁰ Christensen, Robert, *National Register of Historic Places nomination, West Side Dom Polski*, Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, pp.

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9621 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Hair Fashions By Mara, Jackson Hewitt Tax Service

Year Built: circa 1915-1925

Status: Contributing

Description: One-story brick and steel frame commercial building. Flat roof. Two storefronts are in this property. The brick has been painted grey on the northern storefront. The façade has a rise in the end of the northern pier at the roofline. Header bricks created a contrast along the edge of the roofline and in a decorative framed area of the attic level. A bubble awning is over the storefront. A plate glass window is to the north of the hair salon entrance door.

The southern storefront was likely renovated in the 1950's and the brick is now covered in light grey porcelain enameled steel tiles on the upper half of the storefront, and the bulkhead of the storefront faced with light pink and yellow fieldstone. Stone lintels hold the plate glass windows, and a new door is centered in this southern side of the property.

History: The 1922 *City Directory* lists Aaron Wigutor, confectioner, at this site. In the 1927 *City Directory* George Smith, also a confectioner, is listed.

Dr. B. C. Stein, a foot specialist, was located in the southern storefront for many years. The current hair salon operator – Hair Fashions by Mara – has owned the building for twenty-seven years. Prior to Hair Fashions by Mara, the property was a hair salon as well.

9619 Jos. Campau was the site of Novak Knitting Mills in 1935. Leon Novak was the proprietor, and the advertising stated that they made “the sweater that’s better; sweaters made to order.”

9629 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Hamtramck Hip Hop

Year Built: 1915-1925

Status: Contributing

Description: Two-story orange brick and steel-frame commercial building. Flat roof. Two large second-story windows fill the entire front between end walls. On the first floor, original cast stone storefront fluted pilasters and cornice area remain intact, although the storefront area has been rebuilt. At each end of the second-story windows are two brick pilasters of herringbone patterned brick. The windows of the second story are separated by a cast stone pilaster. The cornice of the building contains a dentil molding. The door to the second story is at the southern end of the façade.

History: This property was originally home to the Jos. Campau Meat Market, founded by Stanley Sosinski in 1919. It sold a wide range of items from smoked sausage, ham, pickles and pumpernickel bread. It was owned by John Ciemniak, at least through the late 1980's.⁴¹

The *City Directory* of 1922 lists the property as housing Andrew Roussas, shoe shiner, and the Vincent Wroblewski shoe repair.

9631, 9633 Jos. Campau; Property Name: The Yoga Suite and Mark Hausner, Attorney

Year Built: 1928

Status: Contributing

Description: Two-story Commercial Brick building of steel frame construction faced with light yellow brick. The two storefronts in this building are still intact with inset entrances. The second story is residential. The parapet wall has an indentation on each end, and a raised central rectangular feature over a cast stone plaque in the center of the parapet wall. The plaque contains a cartouche and swag with flowers. A similar plaque is below, centered between the windows. There is a cast stone decorative finial at each end of a raised central section of parapet. The two triple double-hung windows on the second story are replacements. The cast stone classical cornice remains intact and cast stone belt courses remain intact above the windows on the second story as well as above the storefronts of the first floor. The cast stone lintels are in place as well.

History: Built by the Lechert family in 1928 to house Lechert's Flower Shop on the north side of the property (9633). The southern side of the building housed the jewelry store of Henry Ancinec, and then an optometrist for many years. In 1987 the building was purchased by a couple who converted the first floor to a photography studio. In about 2009 the southern side of the building became a yoga studio.

9637 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Campau Clothing

Year Built: 1915-1925

Status: Contributing

Description: Two-story brown Commercial Brick building with large-scale cast stone cartouche and wreath details at each end of the roofline. Flat roof. The roofline displays metal coping. The second-story windows of 9637 Jos. Campau have been bricked in with light pink brick and the decorative detailing was removed. At the transom area above the

⁴¹ “We Started in 1919,” *The Hamtramck Citizen*, 1972.

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storefront, two types of replica fieldstone material have been added to the façade. The first-floor storefront has been renovated with new plate glass windows and artificial fieldstone at the bulkhead. The property was joined to the one to the north at 9643 Jos. Campau in the late 1980's. One awning covers both properties.

History: This originally was a two-story brick and steel-frame commercial building with an arcade of five rounded arched windows in the second story. There were two storefronts on the first floor. Cast stone cartouches and a peaked cornice at the roofline embellished the façade of this commercial building before the renovation changed the roofline area.

The 1927 *City Directory* lists Mrs. Sarah Arkius, milliner at this address. This property, which is south of Campau Clothing (9643), was taken over by Campau Clothing in the late 1980's.

9643 Jos. Campau at Edwin Street; Property Name: Campau Clothing

Year Built: 1922

Status: Contributing

Description: A two-story-brick and steel frame commercial building. Flat roof. The building at 9643 Jos. Campau has been renovated on the second story with yellow vinyl siding, wrapping around the building at the Edwin Street corner. The second story is constructed with a mansard-roof appearance with the vinyl siding applied in a wood shingle effect. Centered on the Jos. Campau façade are four narrow deeply inset original double-hung windows with transoms. The Edwin Street façade is finished in light yellow brick and includes details such as channeled pilasters and corbeled courses of bricks headers between the top of the pilasters. A stringcourse of cast stone runs along the bricks at the top third of the brick wall. Another stringcourse is at the cornice and there is cast stone coping. At the western end of the Edwin façade towards the alley, the facade rises half a story taller for the theater's former stage house.

The Jos. Campau façade storefront area has been renovated with fake fieldstone at the bulkhead and end piers. The first-floor renovations included new display windows and a new inset entrance door at the northern end the building. The property was joined to the one to the south at 9637 Jos. Campau in the late 1980's. One awning covers both properties.

History: Constructed in 1922 as the New Poland Theater, by the 1940's the name was changed to the Campau Theater. The structure was updated with a streamline marquee in 1947. It was later converted to the men's clothing store – Campau Clothing Company – and a new façade and second story aluminum covering hid all signs of the structure's previous life. Campau Clothing was established in 1931 at a different location.

9701 Jos. Campau at Edwin; Property Name: Mirage Jewelry

Year Built: 1922

Status: Contributing

Description: Two-story Commercial Brick steel-frame building at the northwest corner of Edwin Street and Jos. Campau. There is a double window set in the diagonal façade facing the intersection at the second story. The first-floor storefronts meet together to form a corner jutting out at an angle.

Many classical details embellish this building. There is a stringcourse of cast stone below the parapet wall. A decorative cast stone rectangular plaque is inset in the parapet wall above the double window facing the corner. It contains swags and floral details. The windows on the second floor are double-hung in sets of two.

History: Constructed in 1922 for Citizens Bank and the Central Foreign Exchange Corporation; the bank did not survive the Depression. After the bank failed, the corner store was home to Respondek Drugs from 1941 through the 1960's. Respondek Drugs sold cosmetics and perfumes and advertised that its merchandise was sold at a cut rate due to the mass volume purchases it made.

The second story contained the office of a doctor in 1941 – J. W. Podezwa.

9709 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Bookstein Brothers Furniture

Year Built: 1925

Status: Contributing

Description: Four-story Commercial Brick and steel-frame commercial building with flat roof. The windows on the third and fourth floors have been infilled with glass block, each with a square clear glass light in the center. The windows of the second floor are modern three-part vertical windows consisting of casement windows flanking a fixed center window. The tan-colored brick is intact. There are stone lintels on the upper floors and small square cast stone details on the spandrel areas between the windows. The storefront was reconstructed with a new central entrance consisting of double doors flanked by plate glass display windows that are framed in dark colored metal. A dark colored metal transom area rises above the storefront. The year of construction – 1925 – is emblazoned in a plaque at the top center of this building underneath a brick lunette detail projecting above the parapet wall.

History: This building *may* have been constructed for Bookstein Brothers furniture. The 1922 *City Directory* lists them as the occupant of a (presumably) previous building at this site. A 1938 photo shows a projecting sign on the building for "Chene Sample" – the windows show furniture.

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Developer Henry Velleman purchased this building in 1994 and renovated it for the chain store "Rainbow."

9715 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Detroit Fine Jewelry

Year Built: circa 1915-1925

Status: Contributing

Description: Two-story Commercial Brick and steel-frame commercial building. Flat roof. At the roofline is a clay tile pent roof. End piers project above the roofline on each end of the roof. At the piers' capitals are cast stone details. At the attic level under the roofline is a rectangular box outlined in cast stone and filled with brick set in a decorative pattern. In the center of the rectangle is a cast stone plaque featuring a decorative urn.

The first-floor storefront has been renovated with red porcelain enameled steel tiles and new display windows. In the transom area above the doors, a false half-timbered decorative feature was added over the signage area. A new squared sign for the retail store rises over a portion of the storefront. The door to the second story is on the north side of the building. The second-story windows have been filled in with a half-timbered and stucco effect as well as plastic signage. The red brickwork outlining the window area incorporates a herringbone pattern and cast stone outlining the brickwork.

History: In 1933 this was the original home of Pure Food Dairy, opened by Nathan and Dora Fink. They churned their own butter in the window of the store and were known for their buttermilk. Homemade farmer's cheese was sold and a 1938 photograph shows an Oxydol advertisement in the window. The store eventually moved to 9727 Jos. Campau, and moved again later.

Prior to that, the site had a business called A. Gittleman's notions, according to the 1922 *City Directory*.

In 1997 the tenant was Vista Electronics Sales and Service; their sign stated "established in 1954, quality products at a discount price – phones, t.v.'s, stereos, radios, receivers, and accessories."

9721 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Kim's Style

Year Built: circa 1920-1930

Status: Contributing

Description: One-story brick and steel frame commercial building. Flat roof. The brick of the attic story has been skimmed over with a filler material and painted white. Cast stone coping outlines the roofline of this property. The roofline displays a distinctive design with raised ends and a raised center gable section. The first-floor storefront was renovated with a new dark aluminum display windows. Grey, brown and orange tiles face the piers of the building.

History: A 1938 photo shows a billiard hall, a credit jeweler and Respondek Drugs at this site.

The 1922 *City Directory* shows Edward Wodzinski, a shoemaker, as being located on this site.

9727 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Nice Jewelry Manufacturing

Year Built: circa 1920-1930

Status: Contributing

Description: A one-story Commercial Brick steel frame commercial building. Flat roof. Attractive brickwork has been painted light grey and the details painted darker grey. Rectangular frames formed of slightly projected headers are placed adjacent to each other. A diamond shaped concrete detail marks the center of each rectangle. The parapet wall raises two brick courses at each building end pier, and also in the center of the building. A plaque is in the center of the parapet wall, but it has been painted dark grey, and any date or name on the plaque is now obscured. The bulkhead is refinished in vertical vinyl siding. The storefront finish is new. The central entry is slightly recessed. A bubble canopy spans the entire building width.

History: The 1922 *City Directory* lists this site as home of Peter Gasvorowski. In 1938 the building was home to the Polish Village Restaurant, "The Home of Good Food," Mary Zebrowski, proprietor.

9723 Jos. Campau was the location of the Model Bakery in 1973. The bakery was known for the bakers' ability to sculpt alligators and turtles out of bread.⁴²

In 1997 the tenant at 9727 Jos. Campau was Ponia Shoes.

9731 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Office of Dr. Myron Lederman

Year Built: circa 1915-1925

Status: Contributing

Description: Two-story commercial orange brick and steel-frame building. Flat roof. Narrow thirty-foot wide by one-hundred-foot long building. The second story of the building has a set of three double-hung windows grouped together, with a cast stone sill. Yellow stretcher bricks outline the window set. The decorative projecting roof over the second-story

⁴² Fischhoff, Martin, *Detroit Guide: A Young Guide to the City*, Speedball Publications, Fourth Edition, 1973, pp. 101.

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windows has been re-roofed with asphalt shingles. This building was renovated so that the second story was attached to the property to the north – 9737 Jos. Campau. The ghost of a painted sign appears at the second story in the renovation area. At the roofline is a cast stone balustrade between two end piers. The first-floor storefront of 9731 has been renovated and a glass and steel frame entrance door is located at the southern end of the property. A transom window rises above the door. Located to the north is a steel door which is an entrance to the second story. There is an awning over the entire storefront.

History: 9729 Jos. Campau housed H. D. Goldberg, O. D.

9731-9733 Jos. Campau is listed in the 1922 *City Directory* as having the Frank J. Merecki dry goods store on this site, and the family lived above.

A 1938 photo shows this building joined to the building to the north just as it is today.

Dr. Myron A. Lederman has been located in this office since 1983, and had previously been in an office space on Jos. Campau for five years prior to leasing this office.

9737, 9741 Jos. Campau at Evaline; Property Name: Thai Bangkok, and Hamtramck Coney Island

Year Built: circa 1915-1925

Status: Contributing

Description: This two-and-a-half-story hip-roofed building is the only one of its kind on Jos. Campau. It was renovated and joined to another commercial property to the south. The building has a hipped roof and two third-floor dormer windows on the Jos. Campau façade, and two dormer windows on the Evaline façade. The street level of the bungalow building has been surfaced with artificial stone and metal frame windows added for the commercial business. The entrance door is at the center of the storefront. There is an awning over the first-floor storefront for Hamtramck Coney Island. The second story is finished in dark orange brick.

At the southern half of the building, 9737 Jos. Campau, the storefront has been renovated with aluminum trim windows and doors and a new bright red brick bulkhead and sidewall. The sidewalls of the southern storefront were framed in concrete and wood. A new awning for "Ooties" is over the storefront transom area.

History: The 1922 *City Directory* lists 9737 Jos. Campau as housing S. Kaminski shoes. 9741 Jos. Campau is listed as having William J. Merecki soft drinks and John Labedz's restaurant on the site.

Hamtramck Coney Island has been in this location at 9741 Jos. Campau for thirty-six years.

In 1997–2000 Thai Bangkok operated in the storefront at 9737 Jos. Campau. A new restaurant is being constructed in this location today.

A 1938 photo shows this building joined to the building to the south just as it is today. In 1948 the tenant at the corner storefront was R&S Clothes.

9727-9801 Jos. Campau at Evaline; Property Name: Royal Beer and Wine

Year Built: circa 1915-1925

Status: Non-contributing

Description: One-story brick and steel frame commercial building. Flat roof. Dark olive-colored vertical metal panels cover the Jos. Campau façade above the first floor. Glass and aluminum window and door panels allow the shopper to see inside the store at the street level. The entrance door is at the corner and inset into the building façade, allowing for the corner to overhang the entranceway. The bulkhead is built of decorative concrete block and it has been painted olive-colored. The Evaline Street façade is faced with block that has been painted a cream color. On the Evaline Street façade the building's original decorative brickwork is evident at the parapet wall, showing brick corbeling and cast stone bands. This brick has all been painted. The aluminum siding of the attic story wraps around the building at the Evaline Street façade for a short distance just past the entrance.

History: Pure Food grocery store opened at 9715 Jos. Campau Avenue in 1933, with proprietors Nathan and Dora Fink. They churned their own butter in the store window and were known for their buttermilk.⁴³ In 1939, a second Pure Food grocery store was opened at 9325 Jos. Campau Avenue. In 1961, the store hid its old face as the facade was covered with modern siding. In 1966 the original store moved to this location at 9727 Jos. Campau. Interestingly, both stores were identical to each other except they faced in opposite directions, making them mirror copies. Today they are no longer grocery stores, but both buildings remain in use and still retain their curious mirror images.⁴⁴ Pure Foods grocery stores were part of the trend that replaced the corner stores that once peppered the community. The new concept used wide aisles, abundant products and self-service.

9801 Jos. Campau was the site of the Hamtramck Furniture Store in 1935. During the Depression, it sold complete three-piece suites for \$39.00 and up. The store was still operating in 1948 according to a historic photo.

⁴³ "Pure Food: Hamtramck's Food Store for 45 Years," *The Citizen*, December 7, 1978.

⁴⁴ Kowalski, Greg, *Hamtramck Then & Now*, Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, NC, 2010, pp. 72.

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9817 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Baker's Streetcar Bar (European Burek)

Year Built: circa 1915-1925

Status: Contributing

Description: One-story dark red common brick and steel frame commercial building containing two storefronts. The storefront to the north, Baker's Streetcar Bar, has painted the brick yellow, and there are yellow door surrounds and window surrounds as well. There is stretcher brick outlining a horizontal panel with concrete blocks at the corners. It displays corbelled brick detail under the parapet, which has flat sections at the ends and at the apex of a low gable in the center of the facade. There is cast stone coping at the roofline.

History: The current owner took possession in 1996, and named the bar after the streetcar line that once ran down Jos. Campau. The storefront to the south held a bakery named Dragos Burek which sold a pastry called the burek – a flakey dough pastry that holds meat or cheese. Today, the Baker Streetcar Bar has expanded into the former bakery space, but has kept the historic façade intact.

9821–9823 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Kim's Beauty Supply

Year Built: circa 1925-1935

Status: Contributing

Description: Two-story steel-frame commercial building faced with cream-colored terra cotta, built in the Arts and Crafts style. The building has a flat roof, and the side walls are faced in common brick. The building façade is divided into three sections with a central entrance door. The upper-story windows have been replaced with aluminum or steel windows that are divided into four sections, each with a small window at the bottom. The display windows have been replaced with new aluminum frames and plate glass windows. The cream-colored terra cotta blocks are formed into a stylized Art Deco/Renaissance Revival façade that includes dentils, pilasters and shortened pilasters between the four main structural columns. This façade is one of the most visually outstanding and intact on Jos. Campau.

History: The 1922 lists 9821 Jos. Campau as the site of the William Alexy grocery. Most likely this was in a previous structure.

It is likely this building was constructed for Federal Furniture Co. (9823 Jos. Campau). In 1938 an advertisement stated it had "terms to suit you," A. Winogrocki, President, and Victor Swiderski, manager. It remained the Federal Furniture Co. at least until 1960.

A beautician school operated on the second floor of this building for many years in the mid-twentieth century.

9833 Jos. Campau; Property Name: New Palace Bakery

Year Built: approximately 1909

Status: Contributing

Description: Two-story commercial building with brick and steel-frame construction. Flat roof. Red brick of various shades dominates this façade. Windows on the second floor are new eight-over-eight replacement vinyl windows. There are two eight-over-eight double-hung windows flanking a window set comprised of two four-over-four windows flanking a central eight-over-eight window on the second story. The entire facade was renovated with new brick, a new bakery entrance and display window – these likely date from the 1970's. The entrance to the second story is at the southern end of the property. The roofline steps up to the center to create a raised area. Brickwork under the center of the roofline is a soldier course of bricks. There are two soldier courses of bricks centered in the parapet wall above the windows of the second floor as well.

History: The 1922 *City Directory* has the Grinnell Brothers Music House – a downtown Detroit music business – as having a retail store at this address. The 1927 *City Directory* lists William Wiener men's furnishing business at this site. The New Palace Bakery located here by 1935. A *Citizen* newspaper ad from that year has the bakery selling rye and pumpernickel bread for 9 cents a loaf at this location.

In the mid-1970's the façade was renovated with the new brick, windows and storefront design.

9841, 9839 Jos. Campau at Yemans; Property Name: Amicci's Pizza, Snob Shop cell phone store

Year Built: circa 1915-1920, rebuilt storefront in 1998

Status: Non-contributing

Description: One-story brick commercial building with a flat roof; the storefront has been completely rebuilt with red brick and new display windows and glass doors. There are two storefronts in this building. The Yemans Street façade of the building begins at approximately twenty feet from the Jos. Campau corner. The Yemans Street façade retains its original yellow brick and cast stone stringcourse and decorative details. Rectangular frames of slightly projected headers run vertically down the building's sidewall. Three former windows have been filled in on the Yemans Street façade, and a pedestrian entrance is located towards the western side of the property. There is a cast stone band that runs across the

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parapet. Inset into the parapet wall are several horizontal rectangular frames outlined in cast stone. A new pedestrian entrance has been added to the new storefront on the Yemans Street side of the property. The new storefront used white-painted window frames and white framed doors for the plate glass windows and doors.

History: In 1998 the property owner, John Grazzi, completely rebuilt this storefront using funding from the Hamtramck Downtown Development Authority.

10005, 10009 Jos. Campau at Yemans; Property Name: DMC - Dr. Fuad Katbi, Instant Tax Service
Year Built: 2009

Status: Non-contributing – new construction

Description: One-story new construction steel frame and brick building with three storefronts and a flat roof. The building has facades on Jos. Campau and on Yemans Streets. Façades have light reddish brick and light brown brick in running bond pattern. Bands of rough-faced stone are set above and below the storefront windows and mark a parapet wall. The piers of the storefronts are each set apart from the brick wall. The caps of the piers rise above the roofline. Diamond-shaped stone pieces are set into the piers. The storefronts are constructed of glass and black painted metal with plate glass windows. There are three large plate glass windows on the Yemans Street storefront façade.

History: In 1977 and earlier Podezwa's Shoes was a tenant. In 1946 it carried shoes fashioned by B. F. Goodrich. Podezwa's advertised itself as "The Only Store in Hamtramck Where Shoes are Fitted by X-Ray." It was later known to cater to the nun and priest trade. 10001 Jos. Campau was the site of Berlin's Infant Quilt and Pillow Bedding in the 1920's. A fire burned the original building in 2008.

10009 Jos. Campau was the site of The Medicine Shop, a drug store that was owned by Harold Shultz and opened in 1952⁴⁵. He also owned a drug store at 9154 Jos. Campau.

The current building was constructed in 2009 after a fire destroyed the other properties on this site.

10015, 10017 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Check N Go, H & R Block
Year Built: 2009

Status: Non-contributing

Description: This is a one-story completely new commercial structure that was built after the previous building on this site was damaged in a fire in 2007. There are two storefronts in this building. The building has red brick set in a running bond pattern, although the bulkhead has a double row of soldier course bricks. The cornice is comprised of a double row of bricks set as headers.

History: At 10015 Jos. Campau was the business known as Benjar's Music House – in the 1940's era. It was a family-owned business that originated in Hamtramck – it had a record department as well as selling musical instruments. Developer Henry Velleman purchased this building in 1995 and renovated it for Check 'n Go and H&R Block.

10023, 10021 Jos. Campau; Property Name: D&A Used Appliances, S&H Perfumes
Year Built: circa 1915-1925

Status: Non-contributing

Description: One-story steel-frame and brick commercial building contains two storefronts. Modern light brown brick bulkheads and end walls, brown vertical ribbed aluminum sign board area above the storefronts.

History: 10021 was first the home of Campau Beauty Shop – then re-named Stasia Beauty Shop in 1935 – and offered Steam Oil Permanent Waves for \$1.50. Campau Book Store moved into 10021 Jos. Campau at least as far back as 1942.

10027–10031 Jos. Campau; Property Name: 1 Top Nails and ABC Computer Repair
Year Built: 1921

Status: Contributing

Description: One-story Commercial Brick building. Brown and reddish brick was used to build this façade with reddish brick for the background and brown brick in the header bands that outline horizontal panels in the façade below the parapet. The upper outside panels each contains a diamond-shaped concrete ornament. A raised central area in the parapet contains a plaque containing the year of construction – 1921. The storefront to the south painted the brick above it brown. The bulkhead of the building and entrance way of the southern storefront are lined with porcelain enameled steel tiles. Both storefronts remain in their original configurations, and have very old windows and entrances – possibly dating from the late 1930's to early 50's.

History: The 1922 City Directory shows the tenant of the building at 10031 Jos. Campau as Michael Kostecki, a tailor. At 10027 Jos. Campau was Charles T. Kukielski, a grocer.

⁴⁵ "No Mops, No Fans," *The Hamtramck Citizen*, June 12, 1952.

Jos. Campau District
Name of Property

Wayne, Michigan
County and State

A mid-century tenant of the southern storefront sold "quality sewing machines: domestic, industrial, all kinds," according to a painted sign underneath the vinyl awning currently on the building.

10033 and 10035 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Jet's Pizza and a vacant store

Year Built: 1917

Status: Contributing

Description: One-story brown brick and steel-frame Commercial Brick building. Flat roof. A circular plaque at the top of the building states "est. 1917" and it is not known if this refers to the building's date of construction or the date of the original tenant's establishment. The brown brick is set in running bond pattern above the storefronts, and then three courses of running bond pattern brick are set out in projecting courses as a base for a row of soldier course bricks. Above that is a row of header brick, then a row of running bond bricks. A stringcourse of cast stone runs across the building, and a parapet wall of running bond brick is above it. The piers on the north and south sides of the building are faced in brickwork that is divided by two vertical soldier courses and header bricks.

There are two separate storefronts that have been renovated with brown aluminum frame windows, transoms and doors. Beige tiles are set above the storefront area in order to provide a contrasting color for the signage. Darker beige brick is used on the bulkhead and center pier between the two storefronts.

History: It is possible that this building was built in 1917 because the *City Directory* lists two businesses in 1922 – at 10033 was Albert Reppenhagen, confectioner, and at 10035 was Michael Sowa, meats.

A later tenant of the building at 10033 was Dr. Martin Rosensweet. "Dr. Martin Rosensweet, who has been an optometrist in Hamtramck for several years, recently opened his own office at 10033 Jos. Campau, near Yemens. Dr. Rosensweet is a graduate of Northern Illinois College of Optometry. 'Eyesight is too precious to neglect,' he said. 'The one pair you are endowed with must last a lifetime, so they must be regularly examined and cared for by a trained and experienced optometrist'" (*The Citizen*, February 29, 1943).

In 1934 the tenant at 10035 Jos. Campau became Jeanette's Book Shop. The store was first known as Jeanette's Sweet Shop when it was opened by Keofas Napieralski on Jos. Campau not far from the store's location at 10035 Jos. Campau. After about five years as a candy store, the business moved to 10035 Jos. Campau and became a book store. It was owned by Mrs. Narcella Napieralski and was operated by her two daughters. It featured books, greeting cards, magazines, stationery and a variety of other items in the 1960's.⁴⁶ Marcella Napieralski died at the age of 94 in 1974. Developer Henry Velleman purchased these two buildings in 1995 and renovated them for the current tenants.

10041 Jos. Campau and Belmont; Property Name: Pope Park

Year Built: 1982

Status: Contributing

Description: Pope Park is a city-owned "pocket park" on the southwest corner of Jos. Campau and Belmont Streets on a lot that is 30' wide x 100' deep. It is fronted by black wrought iron fencing on the street sides. The western side of the property is taken up by an eighteen-foot tall marble base supporting a pedestal that holds a bronze ten-foot high statue of Pope John Paul II. The ground of the park is tiled with square concrete patterned blocks. Round wood planters, composite benches and two chess-board tables sit in the park. A brick wall runs the entire length of the southern side of the property. A mural depicting a Polish festival in Krakow fills the entire length of brick wall of the property. A separate standing portrait of Cardinal Jozef Glemp is located at the Jos. Campau side of the property wall.

History: 10041 Jos. Campau was originally the site of a dry-goods business owned by H. Bernstein, according to the 1922 *City Directory*. Later, c. 1935, the tenant was a jewelry store, P. J. Paradzinski & Son. This was a jewelry store typical of the time which also sold silverplate cutlery. Later it was the home of Spectrum Television. Spectrum Television advertised the sale of televisions, radios, transistor radios and phonographs; it would also buy, sell and trade new and used televisions. The building was demolished in the early 1980's, and the City of Hamtramck later decided to create a park in its place.

America's first public park and statue honoring Pope John Paul II was dedicated on Tuesday, October 26, 1982. Detroit Archbishop Edmund Szoka blessed the statue as hundreds attended the ceremony. Funds for the project were raised by the Cardinal Mercier Council 2723 of the Knights of Columbus, based in Hamtramck.⁴⁷ The park was dubbed "Pope Park" by Hamtramckans, although called "A Tribute to Pope John Paul II" formally; it became a landmark in town. Cost of the park and statue was given at \$225,000.⁴⁸

⁴⁶ "Jeanette's Book Shop – Book Shop was once Candy Store," *The Citizen*, September 7, 1959.

⁴⁷ *The Detroit Free Press*, "A blessing for statue of the pope," October 27, 1982, pg., 3A.

⁴⁸ Gavrilovich, Peter and Bill McGraw, *The Detroit Almanac*, the Detroit Free Press, 2000, pg. 470.

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Name of Property

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The ten-foot high, 6,000 pound bronze statue of Pope John Paul II was designed by Hungarian-born sculptor Ferenc Varga (1906-1989). Design of the pedestal was by Detroit area artist Bruno Nowicki (1908-2008). A large mural in Pope Park was executed by Hamtramck artist Dennis Orlowski (b. 1944). The mural depicts a festive scene from the city of Krakow, Poland, and features the landmark Renaissance buildings, the Cloth Hall and St. Mary's Church. Karol Wojtyla (the future Pope John Paul II) was born near Krakow, and would have been familiar with these landmarks. Pope John Paul II drove past the park in 1987 when he visited Hamtramck during a tour of North America.

A separate mural, a standing portrait of Cardinal Jozef Glemp (b. 1929) is painted on the wall at the Jos. Campau side of the property. Cardinal Glemp was the Apostolic Administrator of the Archdiocese of Warsaw. The murals were restored by Orlowski in 2000.

The black wrought iron fencing that surrounds this park was salvaged from Dodge Main, and it is one of the only remaining items from the automotive plant to still stand in Hamtramck today.

10201-10209 Jos. Campau at Belmont; Property Name: Former Domestic Furniture Building

Year Built: circa 1920-1930

Status: Contributing

Description: The tallest building on Jos. Campau, it stands at the northwest corner of Jos. Campau and Belmont. This building is four and-a-half stories tall, of steel-frame construction and Commercial Brick style, and faced with light yellow brick. The Jos. Campau façade is four bays wide and the original windows still remain in the second and third floors. The windows are a single-pane pivot window below a divided transom above. The piers between the windows are represented as modified pilasters, with Corinthian capitols in cast stone at the top of the fourth floor of the building. There are rosettes in the parapet and cast stone decorative details at the building corners as well. The parapet wall has a rounded central form in the center that highlighted a now-missing detail. A cast stone running band is between the second floor and the mezzanine level. The first floor (and its mezzanine level) have been renovated and have had brown aluminum siding applied to the area above the first-level storefront. On the Jos. Campau façade, new storefront windows and a door have been added.

On the Belmont Street façade, the windows are arranged in sets of two at the east and west ends. In between are five individual windows. There are original windows only on the second and third floors. As with the Jos. Campau façade, the piers between the windows are represented as modified pilasters with Corinthian capitols in cast stone at the top of the fourth floor of the building.

The original storefront has been completely covered with brown brick. Two storefront-level windows on Belmont match the windows of the Jos. Campau façade in size and style. At the alley side of the Belmont façade there is still a portion of the first floor that remains in its yellow brick. The upper floor windows are sets of two with large central panes and smaller double panes above. The windows of the fourth floor have been replaced with new sliding vinyl windows. The cornice of this building was removed, and many of the cast stone details have been removed as well, leaving scars on the parapet wall above a dentil molding of cast stone. Most every window of the building has been painted, and the northern wall of the building was painted with an advertisement as well.

History: In the 1927 *City Directory*, this building housed the Campau Furniture Store. Campau Furniture remained at least until 1955, and the building was later the home of Warsaw Furniture for many years. At 10209 Jos. Campau a tenant in the building was Sweetland Confectionery, known for homemade chocolates, in 1941. This store was a favorite hangout for St. Ladislaus High School students. The owner of Warsaw Furniture was Martin Adler, and he was another one of Jos. Campau's well-known Jewish property-owners.

10211 Jos. Campau; Property Name: S. N. Frontczak Law Offices

Year Built: circa 1915-1920

Status: Non-contributing

Description: One-story commercial building of steel frame construction. Renovated and faced with light grey steel panels, and new glass and steel storefronts. A black awning extends over the storefront to the north. The building has an aggregate stone bulkhead and plate glass windows.

History: The 1922 *City Directory* lists V. Muszynski, barber, at 10211 Jos. Campau. The law office of S. Nicholas Frontczak has been located in this building for seven years. Prior to his occupancy the space was occupied by the OK Beauty Salon (1941), and a confectioner. The property owner, Gerald Kaminski, has offices in the southern storefront, and he has been a tenant in this building for much longer.

10215, 10217 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Belmont Bar

Year Built: 1928

Status: Non-contributing

Jos. Campau District
Name of Property

Wayne, Michigan
County and State

Description: One-story brick and steel frame commercial building. Re-faced in brown brick with a center entrance and round-arched windows on each side of the entrance door. Orange brick piers, capped with cast stone capitols and bases, are at each side of the building. There is a cast stone cap to the parapet wall.

History: 10215 Jos. Campau was the location of Nu-Enamel Detroit Co., a paint store, in 1941. Later it was the site of Archies' Bar. It was combined with the Belmont Café on the north to become the Belmont Bar in 1999. In 1935 12017 Jos. Campau was the location of "Hamtramck's Newest Merchant," Feld's Men's Wear. Mr. Harry Feld had been a haberdasher in Detroit for many years, and had come to Hamtramck to begin business.⁴⁹ The Belmont Café was located at 12017 Jos. Campau beginning in at least 1941. The Belmont Café served such sandwiches as the "Martha Washington" and the "Miss Hamtramck," which was stacked with peanut butter, raspberry jam, bacon and stuffed olives and cost 40 cents. The Belmont Bar opened in 1999 and continues today.

10225 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Former Domestic Furniture
Year Built: circa 1915-1925
Status: Contributing

Description: Two-story Commercial Brick beige and brown brick and steel building. The intact second-story cornice and roofline ornamentation is an exceptional feature on this building. There are two ornamental urns atop the parapet near each end. There is a cast stone low-gabled decorative roof cap that peaks at the center of the roof's parapet wall. There are two decorative cast stone rosettes in the attic story's brickwork. In the second story windows extend from side wall to side wall. The windows of the second story have been replaced with brown two-part metal windows. The first-floor storefront has been updated with an aluminum and glass door and aluminum and glass windows that have been painted. The bulkhead is composed of a black metal panel inserted into the aluminum frame.

History: 10225 Jos. Campau was home to Walter's Quality Shoes for the Entire Family (from the 1975-1980's era). In 1941 -1955 it was the location of Grand Furniture. Most recently it housed the last retail operation of Domestic Furniture, a long-time Hamtramck furniture store which closed in the late 1990's.

10229 19231 Jos. Campau; Property Name: One Stop Shop
Year Built: circa 1915-1925
Status: Non-contributing

Description: Two buildings have been combined together to create this one blue-colored store front. The southern building at 10229-19231 Jos. Campau is a two-story building that has been renovated with a new glass and aluminum storefront, including two entrance doors. One entrance door is at the northern end. Orange-colored brick of the original structure remains at the parapet wall. The orange brick is set in a running-bond pattern. A cast stone band is at the top of the parapet wall. There are vertical blue metal panels on the building's second story as well. A metal door is at the southern end of the property.

History: In 1941 the building at 10229 was home of the Koenigsberg Brothers grocery store. These two buildings (10229 and 10231) were the home of Entner's Hardware for the 70's, 80's and 90's.

10233 Jos. Campau; Property Name: One Stop Shop
Year Built: circa 1915-1925
Status: Non-contributing

Description: Two buildings have been combined together to create this one blue-colored store front. 10231 is a one and-a-half-story building that has been entirely covered by the blue metal siding and new storefront. There is an aluminum and glass door at the southern end of 10233 and the buildings have windows that run across the front of the building at approximately a four-foot level.

History: The 1923 Hamtramck News reported on a new store that opened at 10233 Jos. Campau. Walter Lasota (a collector for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company) opened a new establishment for the sale of dry goods and men's, ladies and children's wear. Lasota Dry-Goods Co. contained \$10,000 worth of stock of dry goods and ready-to-wear. In 1927 the *City Directory* stated that the tenant was the Wurlitzer Company, seller of musical instruments. Beginning in 1936 through the 1940's the building at 10233 Jos. Campau was the site of the Kosciuszko Café, "Best Place for Good Meals," serving steaks, chops and chicken. It was also a bar serving cocktails and liquors. Run by William Gizynski and Frank Karas.

10237 - 10241 Jos. Campau at Trowbridge; Property Name: A + Electronics and Trowbridge House of Coffee
Year Built: circa 1915-1925

⁴⁹ "Newest Hamtramck Merchant," *The Hamtramck Citizen*, May 31, 1935, p.1.

Jos. Campau District
Name of Property

Wayne, Michigan
County and State

Status: Non-contributing

Description: Two-story commercial steel-frame building with two Jos. Campau storefronts, one located at the corner where the building wraps around to Trowbridge Street. The building is divided between its first story of plate glass windows and brown porcelain enameled steel tiles at the bulkhead and the second story façade, whose facade has a smooth appearance with porcelain enameled steel tiles facing it. There have been renovations that include new windows to the second story offices and new first-floor aluminum and glass door and windows; these renovations likely date to the 1950's. The second story's porcelain enameled steel tiles have since been painted beige. The main entrance to the corner storefront is inset, creating an overhang under the property's roofline. There is an entrance to the second story at the southern side of the Jos. Campau façade. The Trowbridge first-story façade has no windows, and has been painted brown. An additional pedestrian door is at the western end of the first story of the first floor of the property.

History: At 10241 Jos. Campau was the site of a beer garden owned by Stanley Lewandowski in 1941. Later it became a longstanding business known as Jos. Campau Lunch, serving oysters, steaks, chops, as well as cereal, eggs and sandwiches. In the mid-20th century, it was converted to the "All American" bar. In 2002 it was converted to a trendy night club called "Lush." Lush lasted just a couple of years and the ownership then changed hands several times.

10235 Jos. Campau was the site of the Edmund B. Krotkiewicz income tax service. He advertised in the Hamtramck News in 1923. It was also advertised in 1923 as a site where one could obtain auto license tags.

At 10237 Jos. Campau was the Matsuzak Brothers Bakers location from 1927 at least to 1941 according to the *City Directories*.

10301–10331 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Wendy's

Year Built: circa 1985

Status: Non-contributing

Description: This is a standard issue Wendy's as they were constructed according to corporate guidelines in the mid-1980's. This Wendy's is a single-story building with a flat roof. It is of brick and steel construction. The brick is dark red and brown colored and set in running bond pattern on the building piers and in the rear portion of the building. The bulkhead of the building is constructed with the bricks set on end. At the streetfront one-third of the property, the roofline has a seamed mansard roof. Signage is centered on the Jos. Campau façade. The windows are vertical rectangular plate glass windows. There is a drive-through that runs from the back of the property to the southern side of the restaurant.

History: Site of the former Martha Washington Building containing the Martha Washington Theater. The Martha Washington Theater was designed by C. Howard Crane in 1924 and sat 1,000. It was Hamtramck's largest movie theater, and functioned successfully until the advent of television began to erode the attendance. In 1970 it was renamed the Campau, but it closed soon thereafter.⁵⁰ The theater was demolished for the Wendy's fast food restaurant to be constructed in its place.

Within the theater building were several stores. At 10319 Jos. Campau was "The Daisy Shops" in 1946; it advertised maternity dresses, brunch coats, and smocks.

10335 Jos. Campau; Property Name: New Martha Washington Bakery

Year Built: 1925

Status: Contributing

Description: A one-story commercial building faced in porcelain-enameled steel tiles. A recessed entrance on the north allows for a display window to take up most of the short storefront. There is an awning over the frontage of the Jos. Campau façade. A brick wall lines the southern exterior wall where it once shared a party wall with the Martha Washington Theater. To the north it shares a wall with the Campau Tower restaurant.

History: In 1922-23 this was the site of Karwick, Fin & Monaghan – a real estate firm that sold "lots on McDougall, Charest and Gallagher avenues, with all improvements in, and situated near school, church and street car. Two and three blocks from Jos. Campau Ave. unrestricted and only \$1,350.00 for 10% down, 1% a month."

The Martha Washington Bakery was constructed in 1925 and has remained in business here down to the present. It has been in the same family ownership since 1973.

10337 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Campau Tower Restaurant

Year Built: 1925

Status: Contributing

Description: One and a half-story commercial building of steel-frame construction. It is a small building – only fifteen feet in width – and faced with porcelain enameled steel tiles. Black tiles on the half of the façade over the door impart a tower effect.

⁵⁰ Galbraith IV, Stuart, *Motor City Marquees*, McFarland Classics, 1994, pp. 102.

Jos. Campau District
Name of Property

Wayne, Michigan
County and State

A turquoise band of porcelain enamel steel divides the building in half. The word "HAMBURGERS" in orange letters rises atop the turquoise band. Lights at the top and center level of the building kept it illuminated because it is open 24-hours. On the tower portion of the building is lettering stating "Campau Tower" in red and light turquoise. A door is at the southern side of the façade, and a plate glass window is at the northern side.

History: Constructed as a White Tower restaurant in 1925. It changed ownership and became the Campau Tower restaurant in 1984, although it is still operating with 24-hour service. It is owned and operated by the owners of the New Martha Washington Bakery.

10345 Jos. Campau at Caniff; Property Name: Golden Hill Chop Suey

Year Built: 1927

Status: Contributing

Description: Two-story fluted columns flank the curved corner entrance of the former bank building creating a landmark entrance to Jos. Campau's Caniff intersection. The columns were once in the Ionic order, but have since been damaged so that the order is unrecognizable. Fluted pilasters flank the windows on the Jos. Campau façade. Six fluted pilasters divide the windows bays on the Caniff Street façade. The two-story former bank building is of concrete construction that has been painted with grey paint. A balustrade runs along the roofline of the building between the piers of the bays below. The metal windows have been painted red in more recent times. Fanciful relief sculpture of a winged wheel and banner are at the corner of the parapet of the building. A dentil molding runs underneath the curve of the corner parapet. The main entrance at the corner is surmounted by an entablature held by corbels. Signage for the restaurant is over the doorway underneath the entablature. Second-story paired double-hung windows are over the doorway entablature. The Caniff façade is the longer façade of this property. Near the western end of the Caniff façade is an employee entrance that is set back into concrete surrounds. Also at the very westernmost end of the Caniff façade is an employee entrance that is also set back into the façade. These two doors are now all-steel security doors. The windows on the second story of the Caniff façade are double-hung and in pairs, separated by a concrete pilaster. The west side of the building is adjacent to an alley. The south side of the property is adjacent to the Campau Tower property.

History: Built for the State Bank of America in 1927. This bank likely failed in the Depression. By 1946 it was converted to the Martha Washington Café with the tag line "The Longest All-Mirror Bar in Hamtramck." The Martha Washington Café specialized in mixed drinks, liquors, wines and beer. In 1949 the Martha Washington Café advertised its "big TV screen, air conditioning and courteous service."⁵¹ Later the bar was renamed the Bank Bar. Upstairs from the Bank Bar in the 1960's and 1970's was the office of Dr. Wiechowski. In the 1970's the bar was renamed the Charcoal Hearth Tap Room. After that it was converted for Golden Hill Chop Suey in 1988.

For many years in the 50's, 60's and 70's this building had a large outdoor advertising billboard on the roof. This was removed by the 1980's.

11301 Jos. Campau at Caniff; Property Name: Melin Building

Year Built: circa 1920-1930

Status: Contributing

Description: Grey limestone cladding on this building is in contrast to most of the buildings in Hamtramck, which are simple brick storefronts. Broad facades face both Jos. Campau and Caniff Streets with a classical pediment treatment atop the center of each façade. The Melin Building is designed in the Classical Revival style. Broad piers subdivide facades, some only in the second story above storefronts and others rising from the ground level. The first-floor storefronts feature large glass display windows and inset recessed storefront entrances. The second-story details include shields at the capitals of the pilasters separating the windows. The name "Melin Building" is inscribed below the pediments in the friezes on both façades. A decorative urn is at the northern end of the second-story façade. The second-story windows have been replaced with new double-hung vinyl windows.

History: Built for the Hamtramck Outfitting Company, the building was standing by 1927 and fully occupied by various tenants on the first and second floors. The corner storefront space was early occupied by Dad's Delicatessen for several decades. In an advertisement from 1941, Dad's Delicatessen stated they were a "State of Michigan Liquor Control Commission Specially Designation Distributor." Dad's also sold freshly baked bread "kajzerki" on Sunday.⁵² Later, after the Hamtramck Outfitting Company closed, the Melin Furniture Company moved into the first floor space, renaming the building the Melin Building.

⁵¹ *Hamtramck Citizen*, September 9, 1949, pp. 22.

⁵² Dad's Delicatessen Advertisement, *The Hamtramck Citizen*, May 29, 1938.

Jos. Campau District
Name of Property

Wayne, Michigan
County and State

The Hamtramck Outfitting Co. reportedly sold the largest selection of mirrors in the State. It was a furniture store that catered to financing for the Hamtramck residents.⁵³ For many years in the latter half of the 20th Century this space was the site of the Campau Furniture Warehouse.

11325 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Stan's Grocery

Year Built: circa 1930-1940; Renovated in 1946

Status: Contributing

Description: Two-story commercial storefront building with white aluminum siding on the second story and around the storefront on the first level. A half crescent shape marks the space where a logo once existed at the roofline. The first-floor storefront has been renovated with aluminum, steel and glass storefront windows and double center entrance doors.

History: A 1946 article stated that Dad's Delicatessen, "a business fixture at Jos. Campau and Caniff for many years, will move 90 feet north to its new modern building at 11325 Jos. Campau. Operating under the name of Hampol Finer Foods, this new food store and super market will feature self-serve groceries, delicatessen, cooked foods and sandwiches to take home, and also a lunch counter and fountain service. All will be prepared in Hampol's modern all-tile kitchen. It was announced by Edmund B. Kroth, Jr., since his return from 3 ½ years of overseas service with the American Air Force."⁵⁴ The new storefront design depicted in the drawing in the 1946 article was a modernized storefront with white porcelain-enameled steel panels.

Stan's Grocery, a Polish specialty store, moved to the site in 1996 from a location in Detroit just north of Hamtramck.

11329 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Dr. Golani Dental Center

Year Built: circa 1950

Status: Contributing

Description: One-story commercial building with a flat roof. The enameled metal panel storefront building has an aluminum and glass door at the southern end and a plate glass window centered in the northern end of the property. A short metal awning hangs over the doorway and window. As part of the Hamtramck Downtown Development Authority's façade improvement program, this building's façade was painted alternating colors of blue in 2010.

History: No history was located.

11333 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Polish American Congress

Year Built: circa 1915-1925

Status: Non-contributing

Description: Single-story commercial building with a flat roof. The storefront is divided into two halves with a large multi-pane window on each side. Renovated with "Dryvit" material and new aluminum windows and double central entry doors in 1998. A false quoin appearance runs along the piers at each side of the building. A recessed area in the attic level holds the horizontal signage, while additional signage rises over the entrance doors. A large divided arch is over each window. A Polish flag flies over the doorway as well.

History: The Polish American Congress (PAC) is a U.S. umbrella organization of Polish-Americans and Polish-American organizations. Its membership is composed of fraternal, educational, veterans', religious, cultural, social, business, and political organizations, as well as individuals. The Michigan Division now encompasses ninety-nine Polish American organizations, parishes and institutions, as well as 301 individuals in the state. It includes the Ann Arbor chapter. Largest among the twenty-nine state divisions, it is considered the most innovative and active. It has "free and clear" ownership of its office building, purchased in 1977.

11341-43 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Radovan Jewelry & Gifts

Year Built: circa 1930-1940

Status: Contributing

Description: Two-story commercial steel-frame and brick building in the Moderne style. The orange and yellow brick building has three steel windows with casements in the second story. The parapet has a low gabled form that extends nearly end to end. Raised banding in single-course projecting brickwork across the upper façade occurs in four bands between the top and bottom of the windows. A beltcourse of vertical stretchers is across the front façade above the second-floor windows. The first floor has had renovations and, for a 1950's era storefront, recessed central double doors and windows. On the north side an original wood door to the second story remains. A bubble canopy runs the length of the façade above the transom. A two-sided vinyl vertical sign runs from the transom to the roofline of the building.

⁵³ Files of the Hamtramck Historical Commission.

⁵⁴ "Dad's New Home," *The Hamtramck Citizen*, 1946, Page 10.

Jos. Campau District
Name of Property

Wayne, Michigan
County and State

History: In the 1922 *City Directory* this site had a business owned by Stearla & Marquardt, selling soft drinks. In 1927 the tenant was Walter Mikulski, confectioner. By 1941 the businesses on this site were the Peoples Insurance Agency and Roman Ceglowski, an attorney.

11345-47 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Islamic Center of Hamtramck

Year Built: circa 1920 - 1930

Status: Non-contributing

Description: This one-story commercial building was renovated with the facing material known as "Dryvit." The second story of the façade features an exaggerated stepped parapet outlined in mauve. The main color of the façade is beige, and the first floor is divided into two storefronts, the bulkhead composed of red brick. A large multi-paned window is on each side of the first-floor façade. A green squared vinyl awning runs the length of the façade over the transom area.

History: This building housed the Good Housekeeping Shop for many decades. Good Housekeeping was located here from at least 1935 through the late 1960s. The Good Housekeeping Shop was a national retailer of home appliances. At one point in the early 1930s, the brick cornice and storefront were completely removed and replaced by a modern porcelain enameled steel storefront that featured neon letters with signage for Good Housekeeping. A complete glass storefront was installed to allow the pedestrian to see the appliances inside.

11361 Jos. Campau at Holmes; Property Name: former Detroit Edison payment office

Year Built: circa 1920-1930

Status: Contributing

Description: One-story brick commercial building in a modern Romanesque style. Flat roof. Dark red brick sets this building apart from the rest on Jos. Campau. Rounded arches line the facades of both Jos. Campau and Holmes Street. Brick pilasters with terra cotta Corinthian capitals support the lower ends of each arch. Round terra cotta rosettes are inset between the brick in various areas. A terra cotta cornice, also a red color, stands above a frieze of herringbone brickwork. A parapet wall is above the cornice. The cornice is comprised of dentil molding and anthemion detail. The bulkhead is red and brown granite. The entrance to the former bank is at the angled corner of the building. The arched portions of the windows have all been filled with brown metal, and the lower portions of the windows replaced with plate glass. The entrance door was also replaced with a new glass and brown aluminum door.

History: Since at least 1927 this building has been a Detroit Edison Company Home Service Center. Edison vacated the property in 1999, and sold the building in 2011.

11401 Jos. Campau at Holmes; Property Name: Tyszka Savings Bank - Chicken Shack/Hungry Howies

Year Built: 1918

Status: Contributing

Description: One-story yellow and beige Commercial Brick building at the corner of Jos. Campau and Holmes Streets. The first-floor storefront area has been renovated, but the upper portion and roofline remain intact. Most significant is a crest in a raised area at the center of the building's parapet in a rectangle of cast stone simulating tile work and containing the initials BF. A slightly projecting molded cornice is constructed of brick headers and cast stone. A cast stone stringcourse wraps the building underneath the parapet wall and above the storefronts. Concrete "classical" piers subdivide the sidewall at the northern end of the northern storefront.

History: When Edmund Tyszka came to Hamtramck, lots on Jos. Campau Avenue sold for \$400. Tyszka Real Estate Company was one of the earliest businesses on Jos. Campau Avenue and helped build the street into one of the finest shopping districts in the state. By 1920, when he operated the Tyszka Savings Bank and the real estate agency next door, Jos. Campau lots were selling for \$25,000. His business was so successful that he branched out to Detroit in 1950, and located a real estate office on Van Dyke Avenue. Mr. Tyszka died in 1975 at age 83.⁵⁵ The building still stands but with renovated storefronts. Today it houses a Hungry Howie's and a Chicken Shack fast food restaurants.

11411-11419 Jos. Campau; Property Name: European Mini Market and Maria's Comida

Year Built: circa 1915-1920

Status: Contributing

Description: Two-story Commercial Brick and steel frame commercial building faced with light orange-colored brick. There are three storefronts on this building, and two entrances to the upstairs residential units. Brick pilasters separate each of the storefronts and the apartment entrances, the cast stone capitals containing raised molding similar to a triglyph. There are two sets of paired double-hung windows in the three sections of the building. Above each of the three storefront sections is a slightly raised central section of parapet. Centered above each storefront are horizontal plaques outlined by

⁵⁵ Kowalski, Greg, *Hamtramck: Then & Now*, Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, NC, 2010, pp. 53.

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header bands. The building has decorative cast stone lozenge blocks spaced above and below the window sets. The storefronts have been renovated, but the two entrances to the apartments are original. A bubble canopy runs the length of the two northern storefronts, and a square front canopy is over the transom of the southern storefront.

History: The building at 11417 Jos. Campau was once home to the Gugala Camera Shop, a tenant in the mid-1950's to late 1980's. It was owned by Joseph F. Gugala, who also owned a store located in Eastland Shopping Mall. In 1935 11417 Jos. Campau advertised as being the site of A. Rudzki's expert watch and jewelry repairing.⁵⁶

11425 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Ice – Night Club

Year Built: 1931

Status: Non-contributing

Description: Two-story brick and steel-frame commercial building with a flat roof. The façade has one entrance on the first floor that is flanked by two false half-columns. Five vertical plate glass windows pierce the first-floor façade. An entrance to the second story is at the north end of the building. On the second story, four large circular windows dominate the façade, and above each are three false arches. The building is faced in a new compressed Styrofoam material. A small plaque above the cornice contains the date 1931. The new appearance has obscured any other historic detailing.

History: 11427 Jos. Campau was the site of the W. T. Tailor Cleaner & Dyer in 1936. This business offered, "suits made to order: we mend and repair all garments."

11431 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Domestic & International Travel

Year Built: circa 1915-1925

Status: Non-contributing

Description: One-story narrow brick commercial building with a flat roof. Colorful brickwork was used on the piers at each side of the storefront on this property. The attic level is faced with orange and beige brick in a running bond pattern. There is stepped cast stone coping at the parapet, and a decorative cast stone raised central parapet detail. Unfortunately this building suffered a fire in 2011. It could be renovated, or be demolished.

11435 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Vacant

Year Built: circa 1915-1925

Status: Non-contributing

Description: One-story brick and steel-frame commercial building with a flat roof. Refinished with aluminum siding at the attic level of the storefront. It was damaged in a 2011 fire. The building was renovated and has a brick bulkhead with aluminum windows and a glass and aluminum door. A bubble canopy runs the length of the building façade, with the exception of a gabled portion of the canopy over the entrance door.

History: In the 1928 *City Directory*, the tenant was Northern Auto Sales. Underneath the awning on this building is the name of a previous tenant: "Ross Coated Fabrics, Inc."

11443-47 Jos. Campau; Property Name: J. R. Szypulski Building

Year Built: circa 1915-1925

Status: Contributing

Description: Two-story Commercial Brick and steel-frame building. Flat roof. The building has two storefronts, and on the second story, it has cast stone pilasters at the corners and in the center of the façade. The rest of the second story is all windows, supporting a full attic edged with pilasters. At the top of this building is the name J. R. Szypulski in a cast stone plaque that is topped by a low gable rising slightly above midpoint of the parapet. A cast stone plaque runs across the attic level of the front façade of this brown brick building, and a cast stone beltcourse, and cast stone pilasters line the building between the windows. The second-story windows have been replaced with brown aluminum windows. There are two residential units in the second story. The first-floor storefront has an enclosed transom area, with a "half-timbered" effect, over the doorways.

History: The 1927 *City Directory* lists the Casimir Gladych variety store at this address. 11443-47 Jos. Campau was home to the C. Adams Store in the 1930's – a radio dealer selling Freed Eisemann electric radios.

11451 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Joseph Odeesh D.D.S.

Year Built: 1953

Status: Contributing

Description: One-story brick medical building. The building has a gradually inward slanting storefront with the entrance door at the deep end. It reflects the 1950's styling of this building. There are four vertical plate glass windows in the

⁵⁶ Files of the Hamtramck Historical Commission.

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storefront facade. The door is glass and aluminum. Incised red Roman brick was used in the renovation of the façade, which includes a projecting wall on the north end that features three square openings. The entire northern wall is faced with red Roman brick. The same red Roman brick is used in the bulkhead and storefront piers. There is a wine-colored bubble canopy over the storefront today.

11515 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Mostek Paint and Glass

Year Built: 1915-1925

Status: Contributing

Description: Two-story Commercial Brick and steel-frame building with flat roof. The front façade is divided between the first story and the second by a large wide overhang at the transom level that wraps the building's exterior facades. The second story of the Jos. Campau façade is intact, but the first floor was renovated. The 1950s-era renovation created an angled-recessed entrance on the first floor. There is a mid-century sign that projects from the roof. This is one of the few signs that remains in Hamtramck on Jos. Campau, which was once lined with many projecting rooftop signs. Decorative cast stone details are intact on the exterior second floor of this building, but the entire second story has been painted beige, with the details painted off-white. The second-story windows have been replaced with single pane glass windows. There is coping at the roofline and a cast stone gabled detail on the top of the coping. The second story's southern façade has been painted with advertising.

In the 1950's an addition to the south and west side of the property added a one-and-a-half-story garage to the building. Another addition to the south and west of the property was constructed in 1990 to accommodate the auto glass repair business. The addition is constructed of brick and includes a one-story garage area with a hallway, office and restroom.

History: The Mostek Paint and Glass Company is the oldest continuously operating business on Jos. Campau. Mostek was founded in 1931 in Hamtramck and previously located at 11818 Jos. Campau.⁵⁷ They carried "A complete line of Sherwin-Williams Paints and Varnishes, and mirrors." The company motto was "Glass for Every Purpose."⁵⁸ Mostek moved to 11515 Jos. Campau in 1948, and has been located here since that time. The prior business in the property was Hughey Motors used cars.⁵⁹

11521 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Flowers By Us

Year Built: 1946

Status: Non-contributing

Description: One-and-a half story brown brick building with a flat roof. Has been renovated several times. One remnant of the past remains in the terrazzo in the center entrance, which reads: Harvey Sales. There is a round-cornered flat-top canopy over the central entrance door.

History: The Sanborn map at the City of Hamtramck lists a 1946 construction date.

11527 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Patrick's Appliance Repair

Year Built: circa 1930-1940

Status: Contributing

Description: One-story Commercial Brick building. Yellow brick piers, with headers on either side flanking stacked brick stretchers, mark the ends of the storefront level. The upper facade brick on the building has been painted gray. Cast stone details still intact include the pier bases and capitals, a cornice with a broad frieze and shallow brackets below the parapet, and the parapet cap, with a slightly raised central feature on the façade above the windows. It includes a pattern in the Vitruvian scroll – also called Vitruvian wave – form. A cast stone roofline decorative ornament of a long horizontal rectangle is intact. The center part of the building contains two stores with doors on either side of a central pier.

History: In 1941 the *City Directory* lists the tenant as Vincent Szczesniewski, a grocer.

11601 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Amerpol Travel Agency

Year Built: circa 1915-1925

Status: Contributing

Description: Two-story Commercial Brick building. A red clay tile pent roof spanning the center roofline of the building gives this building a Mediterranean look. At each end of the roofline is a pointed cast stone gablet. A brickwork panel on the second story displays a herringbone pattern in the central area over the storefront. On each side of the herringbone detail is a plaque below an arch motif that now displays a vertical strip containing the phone number. Yellow brick and cast

⁵⁷ Kowalski, Greg, *Our Town: The Story of Hamtramck*, 1997.

⁵⁸ *The Citizen*, August 20, 1947.

⁵⁹ Mostek, Ray, interview on November 29, 2011.

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stone details are still intact, and the first-floor storefront has a large plate glass window and door on the north end of the property. An awning over the storefront covers the transom area.

History: The 1941 City Directory lists the Northeast Packard Co. as the tenant. Amerpol Travel Agency began existence at this location in 1947. It is a travel bureau and overseas parcel service business, under the management of Harry Kujtkowski. The organization has sent relief to Communist Poland, and handled travel arrangements for Hamtramck residents – it has specialized in Poland, Lithuania, the Soviet Union and the Ukraine for several decades.

11611 Jos. Campau at Whalen; Property Name: Keg & Liquor Wine Shoppe

Year Built: circa 1915-1925

Status: Contributing

Description: Rounded-corner two-story brick and steel frame Commercial Brick building. Flat roof. All of the brick and trim have been painted, but the building remains intact. There is an area on the parapet of the roofline where the building has not been painted, and it shows that the original brick color was dark orange. There is a cast stone coping at the roofline. Original single, paired, and triple, double-hung windows remain in place on the second floor. The original stone lintels are in place. A band of vertical stretchers are above the second story windows, forming a cornice line below the parapet. A cast stone plaque at the roofline is centered over the corner entrance. A triple window is centered over the corner entrance to the storefront on the first floor. The Whalen Street entrance is surrounded by cast stone in a twisted cable molding. The storefront entrance is at the corner of the property. The storefront contains two triple windows on the Jos. Campau façade. A bubble canopy runs along the Jos. Campau façade and wraps around the corner entrance of the building. There is another pedestrian entrance at the southern side of the Jos. Campau façade.

History: The 1941 *City Directory* lists the tenant as the Michigan State Liquor Control Commission.

11625 Jos. Campau at Whalen; Property Name: J. Caffke Building

Year Built: circa 1925-1935

Status: Contributing

Description: Two-story, steel-frame brown Commercial Brick commercial building. On the second-story corner of the building at the cornice line is a plaque containing the original builder's name, J. Caffke. There is a rounded detail at the top of the corner parapet. The window in the corner above the entrance door is arched. The double-hung windows on this building are mostly triples and have all been replaced. There is a stringcourse below the cornice. The first-floor storefront was renovated for the bar – likely in the mid-century era – as the narrow horizontal windows and façade covering are made of typical materials of that time.

History: On the plaque at the building's cornice line is the original owner's name, J. Caffke, a Polish name. The 1941 *City Directory* lists the Marton Kobilansky beer garden as the tenant in this building. For many years in the second half of the 20th century, the Senate Café was located in the corner storefront here. The Senate Cafe was a long-time Polish polka band dancing destination. It closed in the late 1990's, and the bar called Capo Lounge opened in 2008.

11633 Jos. Campau; Property Name: Piast Institute (Pieronek Studio)

Year Built: 1923

Status: Non-contributing

Description: The building is two stories tall, and has two sets of triple windows on the second story. The façade is faced with dark red brick set in running bond pattern. The entrance to the second story is at the southern end of the building. The storefront entrance is offset from the center of the building in its southern half, set between a smaller vertical fixed casement window and a larger three-pane fixed casement window to the north. Both windows are of dark metal construction. A small red vinyl half-dome awning is over the entrance door. The windows are lined with window boxes which are planted with flowers in season. An inscribed stone for "Piast Institute" is set on the north side of the building, underneath the second-story window, and over the storefront.

History: Paul Pieronek moved his photography studio, originally located on Chene Street in Detroit, to Hamtramck on Jos. Campau between Whalen and Pulaski Streets in 1923. He was following his customers as they moved north. Paul Pieronek located his studio in the newest part of the city's booming downtown on Jos. Campau in a handsome yellow brick building he had constructed for his studio and home. The first floor housed the photography studio, and the second floor was home to his family of two sons and a daughter. Pieronek Studios photographed Hamtramck residents for more than seventy years, chronicling legions of first communions, weddings, city officials, places and events.⁶⁰ The business closed in 2002, and the building was eventually donated to the Piast Institute, a national institute for Polish and Polish American affairs. The historic façade was completely replaced with a new façade in 2009.

⁶⁰ Kowalski, Greg, *Hamtramck Then & Now*, Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, SC, 2010, pg. 59.

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11647-11667 Jos. Campau at Pulaski; Property Name: Sosensky Block

Year Built: 1921

Status: Contributing

Description: This two-story steel-frame red brick building takes up most of the block south of Pulaski Street. A plaque in a segmental pediment at the rounded cornice of the building states that it is the "Sosensky Block 1921." The building curves at the Pulaski/Jos. Campau corner to create a dramatic entrance. Tuckpointing was done to the building in 2005, and it changed the appearance of the property. The second-story windows were replaced at that time with double-hung six-over-six windows. There are new cast stone door surrounds that demark the storefront entrances. The property owners installed stamped concrete sidewalks in front of the property as well as street trees during the renovation.

History: The Sosensky Block was one of the buildings along Jos. Campau developed by Jewish property owners who came from Poland and spoke fluent Polish. The 1941 *City Directory* shows that tenants included the Paul Velkot beer garden, a beauty shop, music teacher, bridal salon and barber supplies business.

11661 Jos. Campau was the site of Campau Bedding – advertised in 1946 as selling studio couches, cotton and felt mattresses and box sets, and rollaway beds.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☒ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Commerce

Community Planning & Development

Entertainment/Recreation

Period of Significance

1915-1962

Significant Dates

1922

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Polish American Heritage

Architect/Builder

Charles N. Agree, Joseph Julius Gwizdowski

Period of Significance (justification)

Earliest known date of construction – 1915 to fifty years prior to the date of the nomination – 1962.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Jos. Campau Avenue Historic District is significant because of its relationship to Detroit's Polish heritage, its growth and development associated with the automobile industry, and its rich commercial history. Jos. Campau's history is tied to the history of Hamtramck, and the development of a thriving, distinctively Polish neighborhood. The district developed primarily between the years 1905 and 1930, and became a rich mixture of American and Polish commercial enterprises on both a small and large scale. The Dodge Brothers automotive plant (known as Dodge Main) opened in 1914 and was the economic focus of much of Hamtramck's development. By 1930, the city had a staggering population of 56,000 people, making it one of the most densely populated cities in America. And more than eighty percent of the residents were of Polish descent.⁶¹ So Polish was the city that the workday language in Dodge Main during World War II was Polish.⁶² Hamtramck became recognized as a center of Polonia (Polish people living outside Poland). Jos. Campau is also significant as part of the city of Hamtramck's original Hamtramck Township and for being named for one of Detroit's early pioneers, Colonel John Francis Hamtramck (1756-1803). Jos. Campau Avenue was named for prominent early Detroit Joseph Campau (1769-1863). Jos. Campau Avenue developed into a vibrant commercial street that offered nearly every kind of goods and level of quality available. Since the beginning of the 20th century, Jos. Campau Avenue was the commercial lifeline of Hamtramck, running directly down its length. Jos. Campau remains as Hamtramck's main street and destination shopping avenue. Large discount department stores such as Kresge, W. T. Grant, Lendzons and by 1939, Federal Department Store were built on Jos. Campau and the buildings still exist today. These discount department stores drew large numbers of shoppers. In addition, independent retailers such as Max's Jewelry Store (10000 Jos. Campau) Lucille's (10238 Jos. Campau) and Day's (9450 Jos. Campau) are significant examples of retail stores that retain integrity from the period of their construction – likely the 1920's through their later renovations in the 1950's. New Palace Bakery (9833 Jos. Campau) and New Martha Washington Bakery (10335 Jos. Campau) are bakeries in the district that have been operating for well over eighty years in significant historic properties. Entertainment, restaurant, automotive, banking and municipal buildings also exist within the district. Jos. Campau has seen many parades and special events over the decades. Jos. Campau parades celebrated everything from Memorial Day, Labor Day and "Dodge Days" to Paczki Day. A huge celebration was held on Jos. Campau for the city's 50th anniversary in 1972. Presidents Harry S. Truman, John F. Kennedy, George W. Bush and Bill Clinton have been driven down Jos. Campau. On September 17, 1987, Pope John Paul II returned to Hamtramck and drove down Jos. Campau as part of an official papal visit.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Hamtramck was named after Colonel John Francis Hamtramck (1756-1803), Detroit's first American commander, who earlier had fought with George Washington in the Revolutionary War. Born a French Canadian, he changed his name from Jean Francois to John Francis to substantiate his alliance with the Americans. Hamtramck grew up with a hatred of the British who occupied his homeland of Montreal, Quebec, so he came to the United States when the American Revolution began to join the American Army in New York. Hamtramck served under General "Mad" Anthony Wayne and established Fort Wayne in Indiana. On July 11, 1796, two ships carrying sixty-five men under the command of Colonel Hamtramck arrived at Detroit to assert American authority following the departure of the British.⁶³

Throughout the nineteenth century, Hamtramck Township comprised a collection of farms surrounding the city of Detroit. The township, named for Col. Hamtramck, was a separate governmental entity established in 1798. Originally,

⁶¹ Kowalski, Greg, *Hamtramck: The Driven City*, Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, SC, 2002, pp. 35.

⁶² Gavrilovich, Peter and Bill McGraw, *The Detroit Almanac*, The Detroit Free Press, 2000, pp. 44.

⁶³ Otten Jr., William L., "Colonel J. F. Hamtramck: His Life and Times, Volume Two (1783-1791)" Published by Otten Publishing, Port Aransas, TX, 2003, pp. xii.

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Hamtramck stretched from the Detroit River to the road called Base Line (Eight Mile Road) and from Woodward Avenue through the areas along the Detroit River to the east called the Grosse Pointes. In 1827 Hamtramck Township was reduced in area when Wayne County divided into nine townships: Brownstown, Bucklin, Detroit, Ecorse, Hamtramck, Huron, Monguagon, Plymouth and Springwells. The Grosse Pointes split off in 1848, and over the decades, Detroit annexed Hamtramck a bit at a time as development took place. Through the nineteenth century, Hamtramck Township was a rural area, but with some industry clustered along the Detroit River. The Detroit Stove Works grew to be one of the largest cast iron stove manufacturing companies in the world, and other iron manufacturers located along the Detroit River as well. Later, by 1905 the area's factories employed as many as 2,000 workers and the Morgan & Wright Co., the largest producer of rubber goods in the country, located there. During that period the housing for 2,000 workers developed along the riverfront as well as amusement centers for them: dance halls, skating rinks, bowling alleys, and pool halls.

Industries settled along the railroad lines through Hamtramck Township, and in 1896, William L. Davies and Thomas Neal purchased a site on St. Aubin Avenue at the intersection of railroad lines for their new factory for the Acme White Lead and Color Works. This paint factory was one of the first factories in what would become the Village of Hamtramck, and later the city. The Acme White Lead Paint Company grew, and within a few years 1,000 people were employed at the plant producing paint, lacquer, varnish and enamel. Big business had arrived in Hamtramck.

In 1900 a group of Hamtramckans met in Holbrook School (still standing at 2361 Alice Street) to discuss the possibility of establishing a Village of Hamtramck. Their aim was to preserve the identity of Hamtramck, and prevent it from being incorporated into Detroit. In 1901 the Village of Hamtramck officially came into being, carved from a 2.1-square mile section of Hamtramck Township, completely surrounded by Hamtramck Township. At the time, the village had a population of about 500 and was still largely rural. The Village of Hamtramck essentially grew from the south end to the north. That is, the earliest businesses and houses, with the exception of some properties like the Dickinson and Dolland Farms, were clustered along Jos. Campau south of the Holbrook Creek. That creek, at the bottom of a ravine, was a key feature of the village and posed a serious safety threat in the winter when people complained about being blown down its icy slopes by the wind. These first residents of the Village of Hamtramck, the first farmers, saloonkeepers and shopkeepers, were largely of German descent. In 1904 saloon permits were granted to J. P. Kaiser, A.P. Schroeder, M. Kulczynski, J.C. Adams, L. Becker, and F. Bohn as well as W. Muenchinger. The saloons were the places where Hamtramck's powerbrokers gathered. In 1901 Hamtramck's several hundred German residents made up about 95% of the population.⁶⁴

Around 1910 Hamtramck began to undergo a remarkable transformation. That year, Horace (1867-1920) and John Dodge (1864 -1920) opened the first part of their Dodge Brothers automobile plant at the southeast corner of the Village of Hamtramck. They purchased for \$100,000, a twenty-four acre site that was crossed by rail lines. The Dodge Bros. plant was located to the south and east of Jos. Campau, and would remain a separate island of industry that was surrounded by a fence. Noted architect Albert Kahn was hired to design the initial part of the new factory, including offices, a forge, powerhouse and machine shop. By 1911, a substantial portion of the complex was complete. Kahn was the leading industrial architect in Detroit, but the Dodges felt Kahn's firm was slow to provide plans for the new construction of additional buildings, and the Dodges were dissatisfied with the subcontractors' work and Kahn's management. The Dodges turned to the firm of Smith, Hinchman & Grylls for architectural design work done after 1912. The complex of buildings at the Hamtramck Assembly Plant, commonly known as Dodge Main, would stand as one of the largest manufacturing plants in the world.⁶⁵ Even as the massive plant opened it began expanding and eventually would comprise five million square feet of floor space on 135 acres of land. Whole streets, like Bismark and Whiting, would be swallowed up by the factory. The first buildings were completed by November of 1910. The company initially manufactured automobile components for Henry Ford, and it wasn't until 1914 that the first Dodge cars rolled off the production lines.⁶⁶

By 1914 the Dodges had had enough of Henry Ford and the difficulties of working with him, although they were not ready to end their lucrative relationship with him. Initially, the Dodges earned little from their Ford stock dividends. But as Ford's fortunes improved, the Dodges were earning millions of dollars by 1908. Working with Ford they had also gained a wealth of experience building car components. They were confident they could build their own cars and would be free to make design changes and improvements as they saw fit. When the brothers announced they were going to build and sell a

⁶⁴ Kowalski, Greg, *Hamtramck: The Driven City*, Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, SC, 2002, pp. 17.

⁶⁵ Hyde, Charles K., *The Dodge Brothers: The Men, The Motor Cars, And The Legacy*, Wayne State University Press, Detroit, Michigan, 2005, pp. 47.

⁶⁶ Kowalski, op. cit. pp. 29.

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Dodge brand car, they were flooded with requests from would-be dealerships across the country. The Dodges built a huge franchise network and promoted their products in an effective advertising campaign. In July 1913, the Dodges gave Henry Ford a year's notice that they would cease supplying him with parts for his cars. The stage was set for the launching of the Dodge brand of automobiles – and for the creation of modern Hamtramck.⁶⁷ Dodge Main was the central element in the explosive development of Hamtramck that followed in the 1910s and 20s.

Dodge Main's development brought a massive influx of Polish residents that quickly came to dominate the community's population and made Hamtramck one of America's most Polish places. Hamtramck's Polish community was an extension of a larger Polish settlement in Detroit that began in the mid-nineteenth century. The first Polish people to come to Detroit established homes between 1840 and 1850. There was a continuous immigration that began in the late 1850s on the eve of the American Civil War with the settlement of several families and related individuals from Prussian Poland. The first large family group to arrive, the Lemkes, was typical in that they spoke German, and clearly followed the migration routes of their German neighbors. By the time of the Civil War, Detroit, along with Chicago and Milwaukee, emerged as major centers of German settlement in the United States. The Poles settled next to the Germans in Detroit and used German ethnic institutions including German churches on the near east side. The early Poles were overwhelmingly Kashubian from the northern edge portion of today's Poland on the Baltic Sea. The Kashubs spoke a distinct Slavic language that was already by the mid-nineteenth century in the process of being absorbed into Polish. They were soon joined by Poles from other areas of the Prussian partition, particularly those from Poznan Province west of Warsaw. By 1870, Detroit's Polish population numbered 300 families.⁶⁸

By the 1880s the face of the Polish community began to change. The increasing numbers of Poles from Galicia, as the Austrian Polish lands were known, brought different customs and dialects. The newcomers were poorer and less educated than the earlier migrants, but swelled the numbers of Poles. The fast-growing Polish population established its first parish on Detroit's east side with its church at St. Aubin Street and Canfield Street, named after Saint Wojciech, mistranslated as Saint Albertus, in 1872. Newly arrived Poles tended to settle near St. Albertus and older Polish residents to move near the church. By 1885 the magnificent Gothic church had been completed, exceeding all other Catholic churches in Michigan in size. Other Polish churches spun off from St. Albertus along Canfield Street in quick succession. Hamtramck developed directly to the north along St. Aubin Street, and a few blocks to the east along Jos. Campau, just three miles north of this original Polish neighborhood.

A smaller settlement founded largely by Austrian and Russian Poles took shape on the west side of the city of Detroit in the Michigan Avenue-23rd Street area. Like its east side counterpart, the growth of the Polish community on the west side was measured by a series of new parishes, proceeding west toward Dearborn along Michigan Avenue. Polish immigrants drawn by work in the chemical and steel industries developing in the Downriver area settled in southwestern Detroit and Wyandotte by the 1890's.⁶⁹

In Hamtramck, by 1915 the population shifted from largely German to 80% Polish. Some immigrants came straight from Poland; others first worked in the mines of Pennsylvania before migrating to the Detroit area, and still others lived and worked just south of Hamtramck in the old Poletown section of Detroit clustered around St. Albertus Church. Some were skilled tradesmen, while others knew nothing more than how to plow a field. Regardless of whatever social status any of the immigrants had, they shared a desire to build a better life, even if that meant working in the grueling conditions of the auto factories.⁷⁰ Nothing had a greater influence on the city of Hamtramck than the development of Dodge Main. Shortly after its construction, the call went out for workers, and the response was staggering. "Poles from different parts of the country flocked to it (Hamtramck) as a homeland."⁷¹ By the end of the First World War, about a half a century after it first took root in Detroit, the larger Polish community reached the northern end of the present boundary of Hamtramck at Carpenter Street.

According to Dr. Thaddeus Radzilowski's book *The Polish Experience in Detroit*, "Poles have been a significant part of the history for Detroit for half of its existence. They have been such a major presence in the city that it is impossible to imagine the development of Detroit after the Civil War without them. From the beginning, Polish immigrants to the Detroit

⁶⁷ Ibid.

⁶⁸ Radzilowski, Thaddeus C., *The Polish Experience in Detroit*, Saint Mary's College of Ave Maria University, 2002, pp. 6.

⁶⁹ Ibid.

⁷⁰ Kowalski, Greg, *Hamtramck: The Driven City*, Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, SC, 2002, pp. 17.

⁷¹ Wood, A. E., *Hamtramck Then and Now*, New York, 1955, pp. 55.

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area built a new society here. They transplanted intact many values, customs and institutions from their old lives. They adapted others and created still others *de novo* to preserve their faith and transfer their heritage to new surroundings. In the course of creating a new community and a new culture, each new group of Polish arrivals moved from being immigrants to being ethnic and hence, Americans.⁷²

By 1920 the Village of Hamtramck's population approached 48,000 – all within an area of 2.1 square miles. It was also a young city: In 1920, 1 in 5 Hamtramck residents was younger than five years old, the highest proportion in America.⁷³ The new Polish population soon learned the American political system and forced out of power the German saloon-keepers, who had traditionally controlled the town from their barrooms. In 1922 Hamtramck incorporated as a city to prevent any further annexations by Detroit. So it remains today, a completely independent city, surrounded by the city of Detroit. From 1925 on, Hamtramck became synonymous with Polish-American culture. By 1930, the city had a staggering population of 56,000 people, making it one of the most densely populated cities in America. And more than 80 percent of the residents were of Polish descent.⁷⁴ So Polish was the city that the workday language in Dodge Main during World War II was Polish.⁷⁵ Hamtramck became recognized as a center of Polonia (Polish people living outside Poland).

As Hamtramck grew at a rapid rate in the 1910's and 20's, whole neighborhoods were being thrown up at a furious rate to accommodate workers. Maximizing what was available, developers put up single-family homes, multifamily houses and even boardinghouses on lots just thirty feet wide by 100 feet deep. Examples of this housing are contained in the St. Florian National Register Historic District which adjoins the Jos. Campau district on the west. The St. Florian Historic District reflects the residential development within the St. Florian parish area, although additional similar development to the north and east of Jos. Campau is not currently encompassed by any historic district.

Hamtramck's rural character was changing to urban as Holbrook Creek was turned into Holbrook Street. Holbrook Creek lay in a ravine that was twenty feet deep. In 1905 DeWitt C. Holbrook's farm on the north side of the creek was graded and the creek was channeled into an underground storm sewer. Holbrook Creek – converted to Holbrook Street – became a principal cross-street through Hamtramck. The profound transformation of Hamtramck from a rural area to urban occurred in just a few years.

In 1922 Hamtramck incorporated to remain an independent city, yet that did nothing to solve the massive social problems that the huge immigrant influx brought. With few resources, Hamtramckans turned to innovation to deal with their challenges. School superintendent Maurice Keyworth developed landmark education programs that were adopted by school districts across the country. He began special education classes as early as 1927 and brought doctors and nurses into the schools to treat health problems common among poor immigrant children. Keyworth also developed bilingual education programs and promoted adult education to move the children and their parents into mainstream American society.⁷⁶

While the schools made history, industry continued to have a major impact on the community. Dodge Main became a massive plant of more than five million square feet, and employed 27,000 workers. The often terrible working conditions at the plant spurred the establishment of labor unions, and in 1937 Dodge Main was the site of a major sit-down strike. The strike was instrumental in forcing the auto manufacturers to accept the United Auto Workers as a legitimate bargaining agent of the workers.⁷⁷ At its peak during World War II, Dodge Main employed more than 45,000 people, had six million square feet of floor space and thirty miles of conveyers. During the war years, instead of producing Dodges and Plymouths the plant was producing ambulances for the U.S. Army, the Sperry-Gyro compass and the Bofors anti-aircraft cannon. Through this time of war, Dodge Main was still the magnet that drew Polish immigrants to Hamtramck.

Following World War II, Hamtramck was aging and facing a gradual loss of population. Many residents were looking for the wider lawns that were available in suburban communities. Most houses in Hamtramck were built between 1915 and 1930 on thirty-foot-wide lots. Homes in the suburbs were new and offered space for driveways and two-car garages.

⁷² Radzilowski, Thaddeus C., *The Polish Experience in Detroit*, Saint Mary's College of Ave Maria University, 2002, pp. 1.

⁷³ Gavrilovich, Peter and Bill McGraw, *The Detroit Almanac*, The Detroit Free Press, 2000, pp. 316.

⁷⁴ Kowalski, Ibid, pp. 35.

⁷⁵ Gavrilovich, Ibid, pp. 44.

⁷⁶ Ibid.

⁷⁷ Ibid.

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Hamtramck's population decline actually began within a few years of its peak. In 1940 the population stood at 48,838. Ten years later, the number was down to 43,355. These figures were not alarming; rather they were a natural leveling off of the population to a more manageable number. Poles still made up the overwhelming majority of residents: 81 percent in 1940 and 75 percent in 1950. Nevertheless, the downward population trend was established.

In other ways, Hamtramck was growing. The wealth of post-war America had come to Hamtramck. In 1950, the Polish American Century Club on Holbrook Street was dedicated; covering 6,000 square feet, the building was one of several modern halls constructed that year. Later that year, the Polish Falcons Nest 86 opened a \$140,000 building at Klinger and Caniff Streets. Our Lady Queen of Apostles Parish began building a large new church on Conant Street, and Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic parish began building a \$350,000 school building. The Polish National Alliance closed out 1950 by dedicating a new \$128,000 hall on Conant Street.⁷⁸ (None of these buildings are located within the district.)

Hamtramck's population stood at 34,137 in 1960, and ten years later it was down to 27,245. Right through the 1980s, the city's population declined and urban blight became a serious threat. In 1963 Hamtramck became the first city in Michigan in which residents voted for a 1 percent income tax. But by the 1990s, Hamtramck was on the rebound. In the 2000 census, Hamtramck recorded a 25 percent population increase – reversing a seventy-year trend. A new wave of immigrants began arriving, this time from Bangladesh, the Middle East, India, Eastern Europe, and Arabic countries. Now more than thirty languages are spoken in the schools, posing for school administrators some of the same problems of fifty years earlier.⁷⁹ The 2010 census information on ethnic and cultural backgrounds tells us that today between 15 and 16 percent of Hamtramck residents claim Polish heritage. The Asian population comes in at 21.5 percent, and the African American population at 19 percent.⁸⁰ While the identity of Hamtramck's population is changing, it still claims its Polish heritage of the 20th century.

Jos. Campau History

Jos. Campau Street was named for prominent early Detroit Joseph Campau. Joseph Campau (1769-1863) was a grandson of Jacques Campau, who was an officer and secretary to Detroit founder Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac who arrived in Detroit in 1708. Joseph Campau owned large tracts of land running from the Detroit River northward. These were original land grants from the French made to Jacques Campau. These original land grants, running in narrow strips from the river into the interior, were called ribbon farms because of their great lengths but narrow widths. The farms he owned were the James Campau, Chene and Poupard farms, and the avenue named for Jos. Campau ran along the Campau farm.⁸¹ The street named for Campau runs from the Detroit River, northward through the city.

Joseph Campau was educated in Montreal, Canada and returned to Detroit and opened a general store on Rue Ste. Anne (later Atwater Street) in the 1790's. He also became a fur trader and a land speculator. Campau was a very politically-connected citizen as well, and he was appointed one of the city assessors and appraisers in 1803. Campau was the second-highest tax payer in Detroit in that same year. He served as a trustee of Detroit, which was an elected political post – similar to city council – in 1802. Campau learned several Indian dialects, and was known as Chemokamun (Big Shot). Joseph Campau was a slave owner, and was an early slumlord who built shoddy rental housing with long-term leases on his property. He and his wife Adelaide Dequindre had twelve children. Campau lived on West Jefferson in a landmark home which was painted yellow. He was buried at Elmwood Cemetery in 1863 at the age of ninety-five. Campau's burial in Elmwood Cemetery was newsworthy because it followed a controversy in which he left the Catholic church over a political fight.

The street named for Joseph Campau is officially designated with an abbreviation of his name, "Jos." Campau, and it is important to note that the actual street name is in the abbreviated form and not the full spelling of Joseph – although it is pronounced that way: a small point, but important to note. There are other Hamtramck streets that extended from the Detroit ribbon farm properties fronting on the river: McDougall Street, Dequindre Street, and St. Aubin Street. In the city of Detroit during the 19th Century, Jos. Campau Avenue began as a residential street, with occasional farmhouses located along the street. As the 19th Century progressed, Jos. Campau became more densely built up, and commercial enterprises developed at various intersections. The commercial developments consisted of small-scale enterprises such as grocers, bakeries and meat markets. These types of developments spread northward into the rural

⁷⁸ Ibid.

⁷⁹ Ibid.

⁸⁰ Madeleine, Alan R., "Hamtramck's Census Shows an Ever-Changing Face," *The Review*, January 13, 2012.

⁸¹ Bailey, Mary, "Detroit's Street Names Honor Early Leaders," *The Detroit News*, February 17, 2000.

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area of Hamtramck Township during the early 1900's. When Hamtramck Township was first developed, and Jos. Campau's earliest Hamtramck structures were built, they were mainly wood frame grocery stores, saloons and dry good stores constructed to serve the German farmers in the area. As the population increased, Jos. Campau developed northward. Municipal drinking water became available along Jos. Campau, Evaline and Yemans Streets in 1915.⁸² In 1920, the City of Hamtramck paved Jos. Campau fully from Caniff Street north to Carpenter Street (the city's northern border with Detroit).⁸³

The city of Hamtramck developed from the south to the north along Jos. Campau Street, mainly after 1910. One example of an early structure that still exists (south of the district) is the two-story commercial brick building on the east side of Jos. Campau at Council Street (8536 Jos. Campau) constructed in 1912 and 1913 that held the Jewell Theater, an early post office branch, and various commercial businesses over the years. The intersection of Jos. Campau and Holbrook Avenues was one of the key crossroads of early Hamtramck. The area south of Holbrook Avenue on Jos. Campau is known as the South End. It is the oldest area of Hamtramck, located outside of the district to the south. This oldest area along Jos. Campau south of Holbrook was not included in the district because the area today contains only scattered early buildings with large areas of non-contributing resources between them.

Jos. Campau's development can also be attributed to the installation of the Baker Streetcar line. In 1873 the Baker Streetcar line began as a horse-drawn line from Woodbridge Street (near the Detroit River miles south of the district) and it ran downtown along Randolph Street to Congress Street then westward on Congress to Seventh Avenue, up Seventh Avenue to Baker Street, and on Baker to Twenty-fourth Street.⁸⁴ This became a crosstown line that became known as the Detroit and Grand Trunk Junction Street Railway, and was the beginning of the well-traveled Baker Streetcar line which ran down what is now known as the Vernor Highway toward southwest Detroit. In 1875 it was renamed the Congress and Baker Street Railway, and a few years later in 1879 the operation of the line was taken over by the Detroit City Railway. The line changed over to electrical operations by 1909. The Baker Streetcar line was expanded to run north along Jos. Campau enabling Hamtramck residents on Detroit's north side to commute to the automotive plants located well southwest of downtown Detroit. The line served the Dodge Main Plant, ran to downtown Detroit, and on Baker Street and Dix Avenue to the Ford Rouge Plant located at the southwest corner of the city of Detroit. (Although the name of Baker Street was changed to Bagley Avenue in the early 1900's the streetcar line retained the "Baker Street" name until the end.) In 1922 the Detroit United Railway (D.U.R.) extended the Baker line on Dix Road and Vernor in southwest Detroit where it reached out for several blocks along the Rouge Plant's frontage. The Baker line terminated in an area of southwest Detroit at the Rouge Plant that was called the Eagle loop.⁸⁵

In 1920 Henry Ford began construction of the vast Rouge auto plant on the site of the old Eagle Shipbuilding Plant in southwest Detroit. The transfer of workers from his existing Highland Park Plant in the center of the city to the new Rouge site forced thousands of workers to commute from their residences in parts of the city now far from their workplace; thousands used the Baker line, the direct connection between Hamtramck and the northeast Detroit area and the Rouge plant in southwest Detroit. In 1922 the D.U.R. was taken over by Detroit's Department of Street Railways (D.S.R.) and became a municipal operation. In just five years the traffic on the Eagle Loop at the Rouge Plant had grown so heavy that the D.S.R. and Ford Motor Company had entered into an agreement to add two new terminals on the Ford Rouge property.⁸⁶ At the other end of the trip, the Baker Streetcar Line ended at Van Dyke Avenue and Nevada Street in Detroit, just about a mile northeast of Hamtramck. The unheated, noisy streetcars were not always pleasant travel, but they were the only source of public transportation to the large automotive plants in the area.

The heavily traveled Baker line passed behind the Michigan Central Depot, Detroit's train station, located just west of downtown. Thousands of people rode the Baker Streetcar line daily until it was discontinued in the early 1950's. The existence of this major streetcar route down Jos. Campau stimulated the growth of commercial development. Businesses along Jos. Campau flourished with the flow of pedestrian traffic.

⁸² AKT Peerless Environmental and Energy Services, *Phase I Environmental Site Assessment: Dollar King and Former Shopper's World, 9800-04, and 9808-42 Jos. Campau Street, Hamtramck, Michigan 48212*, February 26, 2008.

⁸³ *Michigan Contractor and Builder*, July, 1920.

⁸⁴ Farmer, Silas, *The History of Detroit and Wayne County and Early Michigan*, Third Edition, 1890, Gale Research, Detroit Michigan, pp. 932.

⁸⁵ Florek, Marilyn, *West Vernor Highway Survey Area, Detroit*, National Register of Historic Places, 2002, pp. 6.

⁸⁶ *Ibid.*

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As Jos. Campau developed, it became a regional destination for entertainment as well as shopping. Movie theaters located on Jos. Campau began with the Jewell Theater, as mentioned above, and other movie theaters included the 900 seat Farnum Theater located at 9048 Jos. Campau and Jacob Street (1918-67, original architect Joseph J. Gwizdowski), the White Star Theater (1915) located at Jos. Campau near Hewitt Street, and largest of all, the 1,000 seat Martha Washington Theater, designed by Detroit movie theater specialist C. Howard Crane (1924). The Martha Washington Theater was located on the west side of Jos. Campau just south of Caniff Street. While the Martha Washington Theater showed first-run movies, the Farnum ran second and third-run films, and the White Star Theater ran second-run and children's programming. All of the theaters included Polish-language films in their programming. Although most of the movie theaters have been demolished over the years, one, the former Campau Theater, now a clothing store, still stands at 9643 Jos. Campau at Edwin Street.

Another entertainment destination on Jos. Campau was bowling. The Playdium Bowling Alley was located on Jos. Campau at the city's South End near Farber Street, and the Northend Recreation was at the other end of Jos. Campau near Carpenter Street (12108 Jos. Campau). For decades the Playdium was the home of the Citizen Bowling Classic (run by the local newspaper, *The Citizen*), which drew thousands of bowlers each year to take part in the high stakes tournament.⁸⁷ Both the Playdium and Northend Recreation were two-story bowling alleys; sadly both were destroyed in fires.

Jos. Campau Street developed into a vibrant commercial street that offered nearly every kind of goods and level of quality available. Since the beginning of the 20th century, Jos. Campau Street was the commercial lifeline of Hamtramck, running directly down its length. During the 1940's, 50's and 60's it was known for its high quality products and first-rate service.⁸⁸ Retailers like Dave Stober (10012 Jos. Campau) sold men's suits of the highest quality, and women's clothing stores like Day's (at 9450 Jos. Campau) sold the very highest fashions bought from New York City. One unusual aspect of Jos. Campau was a trait brought from Eastern European cities: men's clothing stores were located on the west side of the street and women's on the east. The building that formerly housed Witkowski Men's Clothing at 9319 Jos. Campau, a men's clothing store specializing in suits, was located on the west side of Jos. Campau for 57 years. Campau Clothing (9643) was another men's clothing store on the west side of Jos. Campau – still in business at this location since the 1950's. Lucille's (10238), Paris (9410), Cody (9600) and Day's (9450) were all examples of women's clothing stores located on the east side of Jos. Campau during the 1940's through the early 1990's in the district. No other Detroit-area shopping district had this arrangement, but it made sense to the Polish immigrants who shopped on Jos. Campau. Lucille's (10238 Jos. Campau) and Day's (9450 Jos. Campau) are two significant examples of retail stores that retain integrity from the period of their construction – likely the 1920's through their later renovations in the 1950's.

Another important retail attraction on Jos. Campau was the large stores such as Kresge, Grant's, Lendzon's and by 1939, the Federal Department Store. These were discount department stores, and they also drew large numbers of shoppers. Kresge (9542 Jos. Campau) was a Detroit-based national retailer that began as a 5 and 10 cent store at the turn-of-the-century. It evolved into selling a wide range of items at discount volume prices. The W. T. Grant Department Store (9520 Jos. Campau) was a national discount retailer, while Lendzon's (10302 Jos. Campau) and the Federal Department Store (9700 Jos. Campau) were part of local Detroit-area chains. The Federal Department Store (1939) built on Jos. Campau was one of the local chain's large stand-alone department stores that was streamline Moderne in style. It was designed by Detroit architect Charles N. Agree. The department stores mentioned here are still standing in the Jos. Campau district, and have been renovated over time, but retain significant amounts of architectural detailing. Between 1940 and 1945 the nine-block stretch on Jos. Campau held the highest dollar volume of sales per frontage foot in Michigan, with the exception of downtown Detroit.⁸⁹

Many of the merchants and property owners on Polish commercial streets were Jewish with specializations in tailoring, jewelry, ready-to-wear clothing, dry goods and shoes. The migration of Poles to Hamtramck and Detroit brought with it a complementary migration of Jews, many of them tradesmen and shopkeepers who had also served primarily Christian customers in the Old World. The relationship was based on a familiarity with each other's customs and practices and an understanding of rules of a marketplace often quite different from general American practices. Many of the Jewish merchants from the Polish lands were also able to speak Polish and they were often willing to extend credit. Initially, Jewish merchants often lived behind or over their stores, so early Polish neighborhoods had small Jewish populations.

⁸⁷ Kowalski, Greg, *Hamtramck: The World War II Years*, Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, SC, 2007, pp. 86.

⁸⁸ Kowalski, Greg, *Hamtramck: Then and Now*, Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, SC, 2010, pp. 53.

⁸⁹ Shine, Neal, "Hamtramck Acts to Save Stores," *The Detroit Free Press*, November 28, 1957.

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After one generation, most Jewish families, seeking comradeship, services, and religious institutions offered by larger concentrations of co-religionists, relocated to the rapidly developing northwest Detroit suburbs where much of the city's Jewish community was becoming concentrated.⁹⁰

Nevertheless, for a generation or two in Detroit and Hamtramck, there was a presence of Jewish families amidst a much larger Polish Catholic population. One example in Hamtramck was Max Rosenbaum, owner of Max's Jewelry Store at 10000 Jos. Campau at Yemans Street. Max became legendary for his scrupulous honesty and fair dealings, his personal kindness, and his deep commitment to philanthropy and support for neighborhood and community projects with a particular emphasis on youth sports programs.⁹¹ The building is still standing – and still a jewelry store today. Hamtramck bakeries, grocery stores and butcher shops have been in existence since the founding of the city. On Jos. Campau, Polish traditions and customs are evident in those stores throughout the year, but especially during holidays such as Easter and Christmas when Polish grocery stores and bakeries offer special foods for the holidays, and draw patrons from surrounding areas. New Palace Bakery (9833 Jos. Campau) and New Martha Washington Bakery (10335 Jos. Campau) are long-standing examples. New Martha Washington Bakery was constructed in 1925, and is faced in porcelain enameled steel tiles. New Palace Bakery is a legendary bakery in Hamtramck that has been in business at the same site for a minimum of eighty years.

Jos. Campau's main intersections are anchored by banks, some occupied by financial institutions today, though some are re-used for other purposes. At the northeast corner of the intersection of Jos. Campau and Caniff stands one of the most architecturally significant buildings in Hamtramck, originally constructed for the Bank of Hamtramck (1928). The bank is unique in the area because it is clad in yellow Mankato stone, and designed in the Romanesque Revival style. It was part of a wave of Romanesque-inspired bank buildings across the country inspired by the Bowery Savings Bank Building on East 42nd Street, New York, built 1923 – the building's then new styling and distinctive character made it one of the most influential bank buildings of its time. The Bank of Hamtramck became a landmark in Hamtramck, and an addition was constructed to the east along Caniff Street in the early 1950's.

Diagonally across the street from the Bank of Hamtramck, at the southwest corner of Caniff and Jos. Campau, another bank was constructed, the State Bank of America (1927). Designed in more conservative banking traditions in the Classical Revival style, it used cast concrete fluted columns at a curved corner entrance and relief sculpture of a winged wheel and banner at the parapet. Fluted pilasters along the side walls, and large windows light the building's interior. Unfortunately, this bank did not function as a financial institution for very long. It most likely failed in the Depression and was used as a bar for the next sixty years. After that time it was renovated to become a Chinese take-out restaurant, as it functions today, with its original exterior intact.

Another distinctive bank building is located at the northwest corner of Jos. Campau and Holbrook Avenues. Constructed for the Merchants & Mechanics Bank in 1927, it, too, was designed in the Classical Revival style, and faced with grey limestone. The building faces Jos. Campau projecting a façade of a handsome bank entrance with two fluted Ionic columns at each side of the entrance door. Lettering in the frieze states "Excels in Banking Service." The building rests on a grey granite base, which extends along the Holbrook façade as well. The Holbrook façade is also faced in grey limestone but more conservative pilasters, cornice, frieze and attic story details were added to the secondary façade. An addition was constructed west of the original bank building, over the alley, sometime in the 1950's. In 1964 a drive-through banking area was added to the west.

The building at 9539 Jos. Campau (originally home to Liberty State Bank) was designed by architect Joseph Julius Gwizdowski (1880–1940) who practiced in Detroit beginning in 1914. He was part of a small fraternity of Polish architects practicing in Detroit in the early twentieth century. Joseph Gwizdowski, born to farmers in Galicia, the southern part of Poland then occupied as part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, was graduated in 1900 from the State Technical Institute in Lemburg, Austro-Hungarian Empire – now Lviv, Ukraine – and worked for the Austrian government supervising the construction of railroad stations. Emigrating to the United States in 1904 and settling in Chicago, where he attended Loyola University, he was initially employed by the architectural firms of Worthman & Steinbach and then W. B. Hartigan. Grandson Joseph P. Whistler, provided the biographical information about Gwizdowski for the "West Side Dom Polski" National Register of Historic Places nomination (2006). Gwizdowski moved to Detroit in 1914 and married Stephania Koscinski that same year. His other area commissions include the West Side Dom Polski (1914), the Hamtramck

⁹⁰ Radzilowski, Thaddeus C., *The Polish Experience in Detroit*, St. Mary's College of Ave Maria University, 2001, pp. 37.

⁹¹ Ibid.

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Municipal Hospital (also known as St. Francis Hospital – now Hamtramck City Hall: 1927), St. Cunegunda Parish School, and Davison Avenue Police Station (demolished).⁹²

Beginning in 1910, the north end of Jos. Campau, the two blocks north of Caniff Street, was dominated for decades by auto dealers, dealer suppliers, and services such as car washes and mechanics. At one point in time, dealers advertised themselves as being located on “Automobile Row.” Dodges dominated, but Pontiacs and Chevrolets could be purchased on Jos. Campau as well. Even Vauxhall, a British car company and one-time subsidiary of General Motors, could be found on Jos. Campau. Northeastern Motors Sales was located on Jos. Campau and sold Ford models as well. Krajenke Buick was one of the most venerable dealerships on Jos. Campau. Founder Stanley F. Krajenke claimed to be the first person to own an automobile in Hamtramck. His dealership grew out of a garage he founded on Jos. Campau in 1913 to be the largest Buick outlet in the world by the 1950’s. He originally sold Hupmobiles but switched to Buicks in 1922. During the second half of the 20th century, the Hamtramck Auto Dealers Association included Edmund Olds, Krajenke Buick, Woody Pontiac, Johnny Motor Sales, and Connell Cadillac (later Chevrolet).⁹³ Competitors yet associates, they formed a powerful business bloc that gave northern Hamtramck an identity as a destination auto shopping district. The last remaining intact dealership structure is the Garrity Dodge Dealership at 11500 Jos. Campau; although it stands vacant today, it remains as an intact 1947-era dealership building.

Across from the Dodge Main factory, the south end of Jos. Campau contained a cluttered string of businesses that catered to the thousands of workers. They mainly consisted of lunch counters, bars, small hotels and pool halls. These were in some of Hamtramck’s earlier wood-frame structures and small one-story brick buildings. The Dodge brothers died in 1920, and the Dodge brand went through a re-structuring. The Dodge Brothers Company merged with the Chrysler Corporation in 1928. The Chrysler brand changed hands several times in the 20th century, and eventually in 1979 the factory closed.

General Motors Poletown Plant and Hamtramck

With Dodge Main empty, a plan for a new auto plant developed through negotiations between the City of Detroit, City of Hamtramck and General Motors. The site for the new plant included the old Dodge Main site plus nearby existing residential areas in Hamtramck and Detroit, including properties along Jos. Campau in Hamtramck and a part of Detroit known as “Poletown.” Despite much controversy regarding the uprooting of old neighborhoods, the project went ahead using eminent domain where needed. The demolition included all of the Dodge Main plant. The Jos. Campau properties were also all demolished in 1980 for the construction of the General Motors Detroit-Hamtramck Assembly Plant. The new plant opened in 1981 producing the Cadillac brand automobile. Today the plant has been retooled to produce the new Chevrolet Volt – a hybrid electric car.

Jos. Campau was populated with many restaurants and bars, ranging from small-scale lunch counters to substantially large restaurants. Bars ranged from small storefront “shot-and-a beer” type establishments to larger scale bars where bands played nightly. Hamtramck was said to have more bars per capita than any other city in the United States. This stemmed from the Polish heritage of the population where drinking beer at the end of a work day was an acceptable habit. On Jos. Campau, several bars exist within historic structures in the district including Capo Lounge (11625), Baker’s Streetcar Bar (9817), and Celina’s Sports Bar (11667). Restaurants in the district’s historic properties include Campau Tower Hamburgers (10337), Chicken Shack/Hungry Howies (11401), Hamtramck Coney Island (9741), and Golden Hill Chop Suey (10345).

One nightclub stood out from the rest as a regionally famous stop. From the 1930s to the early 1950s, the Bowery was a well known nightclub in the Midwest. Many top acts performed there, including Sophie Tucker, the Three Stooges, Danny Thomas and Jimmy Durante. Patrons signaled their approval of performers by tapping wooden “tapper” sticks on the table tops. The Bowery was a major entertainment venue, located at 12050 Jos. Campau across from Botsford Street, until owner Frank Barbaro and his wife, Dorothy, divorced. Barbaro’s wife received ownership of the club in the divorce, and the club closed. The building burned in 1966 and the site remains a parking lot.⁹⁴

⁹² Christensen, Robert, *National Register of Historic Places nomination, West Side Dom Polski*, Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, pp. 6.

⁹³ Kowalski op. cit. pp. 58.

⁹⁴ Kowalski, op. cit. pp. 108.

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Also located in the Jos. Campau district is a park known as Pope Park. Located at the southwest corner of Jos. Campau and Belmont Streets, it occupies a lot just 30' wide x 100' long, and is significant as America's first public park honoring Pope John Paul II. The park had been the site of a retail building that was demolished after a fire. The park, officially called "A Tribute to Pope John Paul II," was dedicated on October 26, 1982. The park features an 18-foot tall marble base that supports a pedestal holding a bronze ten-foot high statue of the pope. Sculptor of the Pope John Paul II statue, Ferenc Varga (1906-1989), was born in Szekesfehervar in Hungary. He earned a degree from the Academy of Fine Arts in Budapest. Varga lived in several different countries but finally maintained studios in Detroit and in Delray Beach, Florida. A number of his works are on public display in the greater Detroit area, including a bust of Mikolaj Kopernik at the Main Detroit Public Library, a statue of Polish-born American Revolutionary War hero General Casimir Pulaski on Washington Boulevard in downtown Detroit and a statue of Enrico Caruso at the Detroit Opera House.

Pope Park, as it is known by Hamtramck residents, is also decorated with a mural of a Polish Festival in Krakow executed by Hamtramck-based artist Dennis Orlowski. The park is surrounded on two sides by a black wrought iron fence that was salvaged from Dodge Main, one of the only remaining items from the automotive plant to still stand in Hamtramck today.

Jos. Campau was the site of endless parades and special events throughout the history of the city – celebrating everything from Memorial Day, Labor Day and "Dodge Days" to the Polish celebration of Paczki Day. A huge festival celebration was held on Jos. Campau for the city's 50th anniversary in 1972. Presidents Harry S. Truman, John F. Kennedy, George W. Bush and Bill Clinton have been driven down Jos. Campau. On September 17, 1987, Pope John Paul II returned to Hamtramck for an official papal visit. A huge stage was erected adjacent to Jos. Campau in the Hamtramck Town Center parking lot. The pope drove south on Jos. Campau in the confines of his bullet-proof "Popemobile" and then addressed the crowds from the stage. Robert Kennedy drove down Jos. Campau shaking hands and campaigning while running for president in 1968. Abbott & Costello rode a fire truck down Jos. Campau during an August, 1942 bond rally at Veterans Memorial Park. Roy Rodgers and his horse Trigger led the "Dodge Days" parade on Jos. Campau in 1954. It has been home to civil rights parades, as the NAACP (the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) marched down Jos. Campau in the 1960's. To this day, there is a Labor Day parade held every year to kick off the annual Labor Day Festival. Jos. Campau Avenue may have its origins in Detroit, but it is most well-known in metro Detroit for its place in Hamtramck.

Jos. Campau Street is a unique example of the development of early 20th century commercial architecture in southeastern Michigan. Because Jos. Campau is entirely adjacent to a dense neighborhood of single-family homes having a strong, cultural community focus, the Jos. Campau district is still in viable use today and retains an atmosphere of a small town main street. Many brick commercial buildings of this period still exist along major streets in Detroit such as Grand River, Gratiot and Michigan, but these roads are four to six lanes wide and only have isolated sections of commercial activity. West Vernor Avenue's historic district in southwest Detroit around the intersection with Junction is a comparable example of a commercial corridor that is similar in scale to Jos. Campau that retains its scale and integrity. However, there are no other business districts in the metropolitan Detroit area that compare to Jos. Campau and in configuration, integrity and commercial activity. Jos. Campau's continuous streetwall of significant early 20th century commercial structures from Holbrook to Caniff is an intriguing study of the development of early commercial architecture and the changes effected by the styles and habits of the 20th century.

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Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Tanasychuk, John, "Closing the Doors on Tradition," *The Detroit Free Press*, February 6, 1996, pg. 2D.
Watson, Ursula, "Laid back: Baker's Streetcar Bar is Where the Hip Hang out," *The Detroit News*, February 26, 2009, pg. 21 M.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property _____

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 _____
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Includes all property associated with the following addresses:
2733, 2933, 3005-3011 Caniff Street; 9222-11500 and 9301-11667 Jos. Campau Street (all addresses inclusive),
Hamtramck, Wayne Co., MI.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries encompass the concentration of historic building along and adjacent to Jos. Campau Street within Hamtramck. The part of Jos. Campau to the south in Hamtramck retains only isolated historic commercial buildings, with

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some non-contributing modern commercial development and large areas of parking lot and new development. The streets to either side except for Caniff are almost entirely residential. Bordering this district on the west is the already NR-listed St. Florian Historic District, which is entirely residential except for a small number of church and school buildings. Bordering the district is similar residential development, though not currently included in any historic district.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Rebecca Binno Savage
organization Kraemer Design Group date April, 2012
street & number 1420 Broadway telephone (313) 965-3399
city or town Detroit state MI zip code 48226
e-mail rebecca.savage@thekraemeredge.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property:

City or Vicinity:

County:

State:

Photographer:

Date Photographed:

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of ____.

Jos. Campau District
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Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



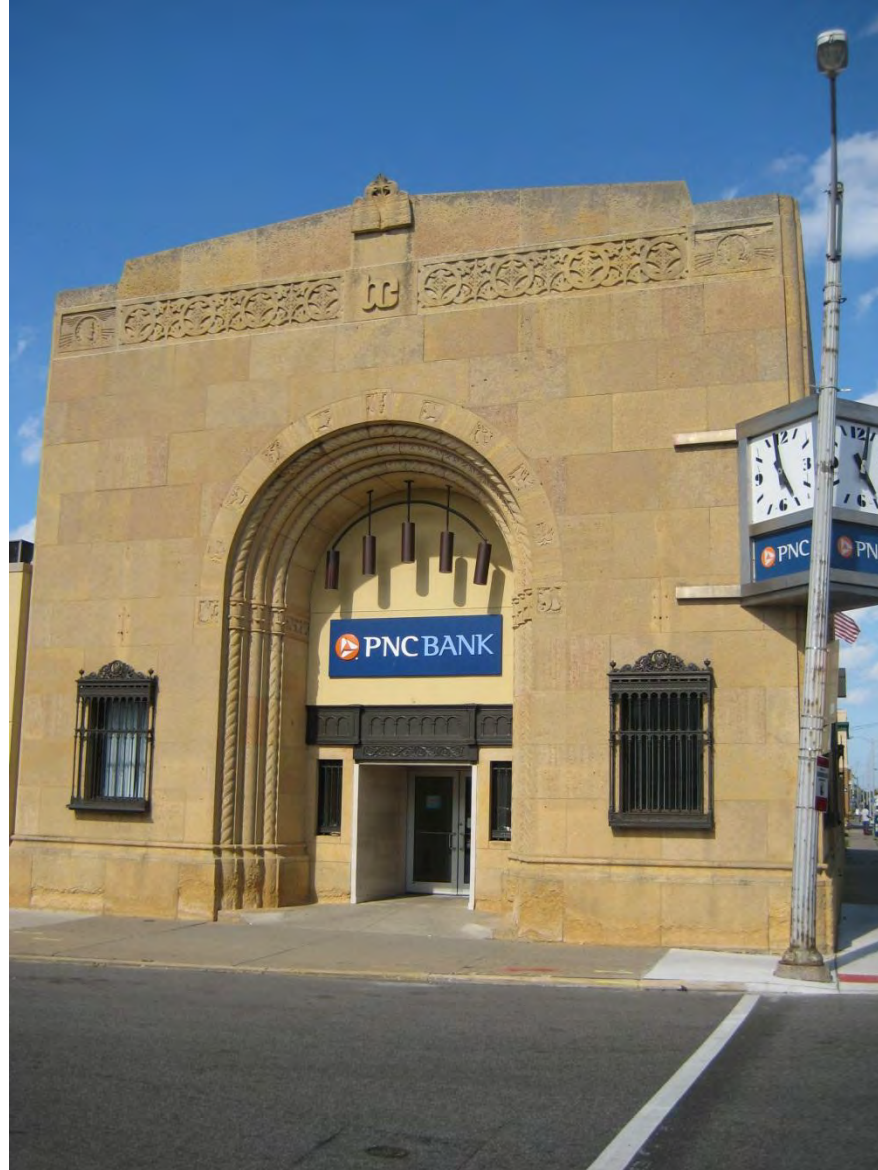
Jos. Campau District looking south.



Jos. Campau looking north from Lehman Street.



Jos. Campau District looking south from Evaline St.



Bank of Hamtramck (1928)



State Bank of America (1927)



Merchants & Mechanics Bank (1927)



Liberty State Bank (1915)



Federal's Department Store (1939)



Hamtramck Post Office (1935)



Jabczenski Chiropractic Clinic (1936)



Pope Park (1982)



White Tower (1925)